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AGRO ROMANO RESCUED FROM LONG NEGLECT

Desolate Zone Near Italian
Capital Transformed by
Reclamation Project

MARSH AREA CHANGED TO SERIES OF FARMS

Entire Village Founded With
Schools, Shops and Stores—
Model Homes Built

By PAUL CREMONA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—The traveler who, four years ago, arrived in Rome from the Maremma Province, used to be confronted at Macerata, at a very short distance from the capital, with the most typical example of pastoral agriculture in a state of almost complete abandonment.

The foreigner found in this spectacle a confirmation of all that has been said and written about the Agro Romano—the vast desolate zone surrounding the capital—and the Italian visitor, too, wondered why this part of the Roman Campagna was still left in such a state of neglect.

Macerata, 34 kilometers from Rome, with more than 4700 hectares of land, placed between the sea to the west, the Tiber and the Fiumicino Canal to the south, the Rome-Pisa line to the east, and the "Tre Danari" ditch to the north, was until recently a typical example of the so-called latifondo, or landed property cultivated extensively, comprising many marshes and pools in which herds of black buffaloes used to splash about, marshy woodlands and vast pastures, also for the most part marshy, where thousands of sheep, a few hundred horses and about 1000 cattle grazed in a wild state.

In all this vast zone there were only three buildings for the keepers, a few scattered shepherd's huts and one only road, which led from the railway station to the sea. There was no drinking water, except what was derived from a pond where cattle were watered and the peasant women washed their clothes.

Rapid Gain in Population

In three years it has been possible to bring the population of this territory from 50 to nearly 3000, and to push on with a speed and alacrity unrivaled in other parts of Italy all the various works of hydraulic and agricultural improvements.

It had been calculated that eight years would be necessary to transform this vast zone, almost abandoned, into a series of farms on the intensive cultivation system. The company which has undertaken this arduous task will certainly reach the goal much sooner if one is to judge by the astonishing progress made in less than four years.

It was believed that the hydraulic reclamation of the land had already been effected since 1887, but as it was not accompanied by works of agricultural reclamation and maintenance.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Polish Diet Opens After Long Lapse Pilsudski Caused

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—The Polish Diet, after a month's adjournment which followed the alteration of Ignacy Daszynski, speaker, with Joseph Pilsudski, first marshal of Poland, over the presence of military officers in the hall on Oct. 31, opened today in perfect order.

After Mr. Daszynski gave a short account of the incident, which was received in silence, the Finance Minister began the first reading of the budget for 1930.

An attempted interruption by Communists was promptly stopped by the speaker. The Left and Center opposition parties, it is believed, intend to press for a no-confidence motion against the government bloc threatens to demand a similar vote against the President of the Diet for his conduct a month ago. Despite these pessimistic predictions, it is expected that Parliament will now be allowed to vote on both the budget and the Constitution.

'WATCH MUSSOLINI,' BRITISH DRY SAYS

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Arthur Yapp, former national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., speaking at a temperance meeting of Liverpool business men, said prohibition was not introduced into the United States by "fanatics" but by business men on business grounds.

He added: "I suggest you should watch Mussolini very carefully. Personally he is absolutely 'dry' in an overwhelmingly 'wet' country. He is closing down many establishments and his country is infinitely more efficient today than when he assumed control."

LIQUOR PURCHASER GUILTY IN ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (P)—The Alabama Supreme Court, in construing this State's "bone dry" prohibition law, declared the purchaser or possessor, equally as guilty as the seller of liquor.

He Directs Activities of Petroleum Institute



E. B. REESER
Re-Elected President of American
Petroleum Institute.

Gasoline Trade Faces 8,000,000 Barrel Surplus

Refinery Demand Threatens
to Nullify Effect of
Curtailement of Crude

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Overproduction of gasoline on a large scale exists in the United States at the present time and unless the tendency is checked it means the loss of all that has been gained in conservation of crude oil during the year, the board of directors of the American Petroleum Institute declared in resolutions adopted at a meeting here today.

"For several years past there has existed a condition of overproduction both of crude oil and refined products, including gasoline," said the institute's report on oil conditions.

"It is now possible to say that the supply of crude oil in the United States, by voluntary action on the part of individual producers, has been curtailed to approximately equilibrium with current refinery demand."

"The refinery demand for crude oil in 1929, however, has been inflated to the extent that gasoline has been overproduced by approximately 8,000,000 barrels, which gasoline must be liquidated in 1930. It is, therefore, obvious that the current level of refinery demand for crude oil can be maintained only by virtue of further overproduction of gasoline."

"Unless the refiners, through education and knowledge of the situation, restrict their production of gasoline to market requirements, the continued conversion of crude oil into gasoline at too rapid a rate would nullify the effect of the curtailment, already accomplished, in the supply of crude oil."

Directors of the Petroleum Institute authorized participation in the conference called by the National Chamber of Commerce and in any subsequent conference or organization growing out of it. Capt. J. F. Lucey of the Lucey Petroleum Company, Dallas, Tex., was appointed to present the institute's statement of gasoline.

Overproduction of gasoline has been brought home to the oil executives through the October figures of the Bureau of Mines, said E. B. Reeser, president of the American Petroleum Institute. This governmental information, he suggested, should persuade refiners to curtail their operations until demand catches up with supply.

"We have accomplished a great deal in the conservation of crude oil," said Mr. Reeser, who is head of the Barnsdall Corporation of Tulsa, Okla. "The utilization plan, recommended by the directors of the institute, is already well under way. By its substantial steps can be taken to control the production of oil. Oil pools wherever possible should certainly be developed as single units, and not by chaotic methods designed

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FRANCEREFUSES ITALY'S REQUEST OF NAVAL PARITY

League Council Meeting
Date Is Advanced to
Jan. 13

GENEVA (P)—The fifty-eighth session of the Council of the League of Nations has been advanced to Jan. 13 in order to avoid a clash with the opening of the London Naval Conference. The proposal of the Italian representative on the League Council that the date be advanced by one week was accepted by a majority of the members.

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The preliminary Franco-Italian negotiations preceding the London naval conference have moved forward with the transmission by the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand of an aide memoire to the Italian Ambassador, Count Manzoni. Politely but firmly Italy's request, stated in a recent memorandum, to state by assuming the "absolute parity" of the French and Italian fleets is rejected. M. Briand explains that it would be wiser to begin at the other end and for both countries to state what their maximum needs are. When this is made clear, then an agreement could be sought regarding the total tonnage beyond which neither power would build. M. Briand says further that the first step is to reach an accord on the methods to be followed in order to determine the basis of their respective requirements.

Attention is drawn here to the instruction given to the French delegates to the Washington naval conference in 1921 by the Government as follows: "We raise no objection to Italy's obtaining the same figure as France (for light units), but we do not admit that the figure Italy demands should be the basis for fixing our own."

This position for France, it is declared, holds equally good today. In circles close to the Quai d'Orsay it is pointed out that in the navy no one envisaged respectively by France and Italy there is a margin in favor of the former of 50 per cent, and that to commence by trying to wipe out this difference means endangering the success of the negotiations.

As between the United States and Great Britain, it was only necessary in order to reach parity to reduce a margin of 10 per cent. For France to Italy to arrive at absolute naval parity would mean either that Italy would have to undertake enormous construction, or France would suppress a notable part of its program. It is stressed here that France will not oppose, however, at London, the navy which has been asked to consider all the powers, for thus the prestige of each would be safeguarded and still each country would be free to construct according to its immediate and true needs.

Clashing of Conference Dates Said to Be Settled Between the Nations

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Italian proposal to advance the League of Nations' Council meeting from Jan. 20 to Jan. 13, in order to avoid clashing with the five-power naval conference, is now attracting more support and is practically certain to be accepted.

One of the stumbling blocks heretofore has been the fact that some of the members represented on the Council are inclined to regard the change as an affront to the dignity of the League. Moreover, the new date means the upsetting of the arrangements for the League's financial and economic committees, both of which have been asked to travel important questions, so that the Council could deal with them at the next session.

It is believed, however, that these difficulties have been successfully overcome, though the feeling persists that someone blundered in not noticing the clash of dates when Jan. 21 was chosen for the big naval parity, since the date for the Council meeting was settled in Geneva last September.

There does not appear to be any likelihood of the opening of the naval discussion being postponed, and it is also expected that the second Hague

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Minneapolis Automobile Offenders Must Pay Fine or Go to Safety School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A school that teaches its lessons so effectively that only one of 300 graduates has found it necessary to take a post-graduate course has been opened in Minneapolis. It teaches only one subject—safety in operating automobiles.

The institution was founded by Judge Levi Hall, who presides over the Minneapolis traffic court, and is co-educational. Judge Hall found that most of the careless drivers brought before him were between 18 and 25 years old, so he decided that further schooling would not be out of order. Each offender has the choice of paying a \$25 fine or attending school.

With the co-operation of the Minneapolis Automobile Club and the Dunwoody Industrial Institute, the "traffic college" was opened, with a course extending over five weeks, composed of five two-hour lectures and demonstrations. At the end of the term the student must pass an examination on the traffic code, safety rules and

the mechanical control of an automobile.

The graduate school of this college is the city workhouse, and a repeat offender is automatically enrolled in this department, but of the first graduating class, only one person has had to continue his education. Absence from class is punished by a five-day confinement in the workhouse, and only three students have neglected to be present at each roll call.

The second class was composed of 204 men and 4 women. The "faculty" charged with their instruction consisted of Judge Hall, who lectures on the legal phases of the traffic code; Capt. George Torman of the police department, who talks on traffic ordinances; Frank Berry of the auto club, who conducts a class in safety; and M. R. Bass of the Dunwoody Institute, who teaches mechanical control of the automobile. A diploma is awarded at the close of the course. Judge Hall plans to continue the school for a year. The experiment is being watched with interest by other cities facing the same problem, he said.

Hoover 'Budget at Glance' Traces Huge Cost of Wars and Defense

Military Expenditures Take 72 Cents of Every Tax
Dollar—Actual Machinery of Government Uses Only
8 Cents—1930 and 1931 Funds Compared

WASHINGTON (P)—President Hoover has given the public his federal "budget at a glance" for those who have not the time to wade through the staggering compilation of figures which accompanied his budget message to Congress.

The statement showed that approximately 72 cents of every dollar to be spent by the Federal Government during the next fiscal year must go to pay for past wars and preparedness for any that may occur in the future.

Only 8 cents of every dollar will be spent to keep the actual machinery of the Government functioning. The 13 cents which he devoted to the social aids and subsidies, and the remaining 7 cents to maintaining the government's fiscal affairs.

Of the \$3,330,445,281 which Congress has been asked to appropriate for the fiscal year beginning July 1, the sum of \$2,733,213,283 must be provided for payment of principal and interest on the public debt, incurred to prosecute war, outlays for pensions, hospitalization and other

expenses incurred on behalf of veterans of former wars and for national defense—the army, navy, marine corps and national guard.

All of the Government's extensive activities, whether it be the public health, Indian affairs, aid to labor and agriculture or the far-flung public buildings program, will consume only 13 per cent of the federal outlay. The total recommendation for all these activities is only somewhat in excess of \$500,000,000.

The statement of "government expenditures at a glance" was prepared for President Hoover so that the country could receive an intimate glimpse of where the taxpayers' money goes. The statement, naturally, is confined to federal expenditures and does not take into consideration outlays by states and municipalities.

The total recommended to be spent next year is somewhat under that for the present fiscal year, not counting any appropriations that may be made to carry on the work of the Federal Farm Board. The proportion

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DESIGNERS SEEK MEANS TO MAKE NOISELESS CARS

Noise Means Wear, They
Say, and Can Be Abolished
—Drivers Not So Easy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—The campaign against noise continues in the automobile factories. Screaming brakes, growling gears, and engines that seek audible self-expression are taboo among designers, not merely because the lady in the back seat dislikes their sound, but because noise is recognized as a signal of friction and attendant wear.

Henry Ford's goal, it is said, is to produce a totally silent car in a silent factory. "Noise means bad design," he is quoted as saying. "The sooner the silent car, the sooner the perfect automobile. Wherever there is friction, there is wear. We realize that noise actually means waste of material, labor and money we shall do something."

In other automobile factories efforts are being made to reduce the shrieks and scrapings of machinery. Moving parts are being made to closer tolerances. Forced lubrication assures a cushion or bath of oil where formerly a mist of oil churned up in the crankcase was deemed sufficient.

There is one obstacle, however. It is not impossible to turn out a noiseless car, but it is impossible to produce noiseless drivers. Yet not all noises now heard are to be blamed on the drivers. Brakes that screech their protest when the lightest pressure is applied are really reproaching their manufacturers. Yet most of the screeching at "stop" streets results from locked wheels and consequent friction between tire and pavement—an indictment wholly against the driver.

Within the factories themselves there is a distinct trend toward the reduction of noise, but it is a by-product of more efficient production rather than a studied effort. Parts as heavy as engines and complete bodies are moved silently by conveyors and materials-handling systems, frequently suspended from ceilings.

Crankshafts and camshafts still are hammered out by a mechanical evolution of the village smith's strong right arm, but increasingly orthodox forged steel parts are being formed by pressure, which is silent, rather than by force, which is noisy. The staccato of the punch press and the rumble of the forming press appear to be an inevitable concomitant of steel meeting steel swiftly and surely.

Porto Rico Advised to Abrogate Lease

SAN JUAN, P. R. (P)—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt said the lease of Fort San Geronimo for 999 years, which he signed in 1921 as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was a mistake. The United States recently, following a Boston Circuit Court decision upholding the lease, transferred the property subject to the lease, to Porto Rico.

Governor Roosevelt said he would approve if the Legislature decided to institute condemnation proceedings to recover the property. "Regardless of what may be the legal aspects of the matter," he said, "my judgment is that a mistake was made in granting this lease."

The holder of the lease is Lieutenant Virgil Baker, U. S. N., retired.

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STIMSON REPLY TO RUSSIA BASES PEACE ON PACT

Claims Right of Any Signa-
tory to Warn a Nation
of War Danger

WASHINGTON (P)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, said Dec. 5 that further action, so far as the United States was concerned, in the Chinese-Soviet situation in Manchuria had been closed with his public reply to Soviet allegations of unfriendliness in the Secretary's move for peace.

Mr. Stimson said he viewed the efforts by the major powers under the leadership of the United States to bring about a cessation of hostilities as successful.

The Secretary commented favorably on a report of the official Soviet agency Tass which promptly published the results of the protocol signed between the two countries for the adjustment of their dispute.

This was the first indication, he added, that the American Government had received that the two nations had been able to meet together and had been able to reach an agreement.

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Brushing aside all the customary circumlocutions of diplomacy, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in his answer to the Russian memorandum, denied that America had committed an "unfriendly act" in invoking the Kellogg pact, and carried one step further his interpretation of that momentous document.

In unqualified language the Secretary of State reaffirmed that the United States is prepared to abide by the 60 words of articles 1 and 2 of the covenant, which banish warfare as an instrument of national policy.

He made it clear that the pact is not to be regarded by the Administration as merely a passive instrument for the expression of international good will, but is rather a positive and aggressive force in world affairs, capable of being raised for the cause of peace by any nation at any time without making that nation liable to the charge of having intervened or of having committed an unfriendly act.

Colonel Stimson declared that events of the past few days have already shown "that the public opinion of the world is a live factor which can be promptly mobilized," and that it has already "become a factor of prime importance in the solution of the problems and controversies which may arise between nations."

He pointed out the similarity between the British Government views and those of the American Government in the matter of the Kellogg pact. Adopting the unusual course of quoting the head of a third government in a statement designed primarily as an answer to Russia, Colonel Stimson recalled the language of the British Foreign Secretary.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Fords Get Ready for 'Biggest' Year in Their History

DETROIT, Mich. (P)—The Dearborn Press, weekly newspaper published in the Detroit suburb in which Henry Ford lives, announced on "the highest authority" that Henry and Edsel Ford are preparing for the "biggest business year in their history."

Those workmen in the Ford plants who have been temporarily displaced during the last 10 days or two weeks now are being recalled to work, the Press says. It points out that this week there are slightly more than 99,000 men on the Ford pay roll in this district.

"Recently extensive preparations for larger production created the need of whether to close down entirely for a brief period or do the work piecemeal, employing men in the departments not at the time being changed," the Press says. "Henry and Edsel Ford decided speaking upon the situation and ordered the changes staged so that as many men as possible could be kept at work."

The statement says the Ford Company will give preference to men maintaining homes, instead of to "floaters," when hiring new men.

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BERLIN—Proceedings in the Reichstag on Dec. 5 were interrupted for three hours by the Communists, who were determined to prevent the Reich's Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Karl Severing, from speaking upon the bill for safeguarding the Republic, and the police were summoned to remove the ringleaders. Finally 24 members were compelled to leave the hall.

The Minister declared that the new law was directed, irrespective of parties, against all who with violence or abuse opposed the Government and state.

"The Right and Left parties would agree to conduct their political battles with intellectual weapons only, there would be no need of such a law," he said. In response to an interpellation concerning the expenses of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's referendum, Dr. Severing said it had already cost 600,000 marks and would

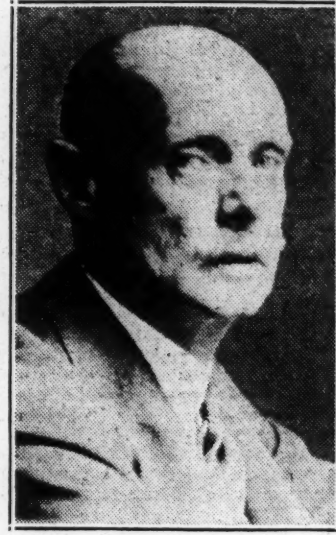
cost 2,500,000 more, which caused spontaneous protests. He added that the Steel Helmet organization had already announced the institution of several internal political referendums, but he would propose a revision of the Reich's ballot regulations and suggest that whoever recklessly summons a plebiscite must defray the expenses, which provoked applause from the majority of the House.

Count Westarp has resigned his leadership of the Reichstag Nationalist Party, a position he was held for a number of years, giving as his reason inability to reconcile the differences within the party.

MEXICO NOT SEEKING LEAGUE

MEXICO CITY (P)—The Foreign Office officially declared Mexico is not seeking admission to the League of Nations, as its establishment of a special office at Geneva has led some of the European press to believe.

British Ambassador to Soviet Russia



SIR ESMOND OVEY

Labor Party Is Defeated In Upper House

Lord Birkenhead Points to
American Action as Ex-
ample to Be Followed

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A Conservative resolution moved by the Earl of Birkenhead in the House of Lords, declaring that "the diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Government at this moment is undesirable," was carried against the Government on Dec. 4 by 43 votes to 21, but it is understood that exchange of ambassadors agreed to by majority in the House of Commons on Nov. 5 will take place all the same.

The Daily Herald, the Government's organ, states that Sir Esmond Ovey and his staff will leave London for Moscow on Dec. 7, and that Grete Sokolnikoff, the Russian representative and his assistants are expected to present their credentials here in a few days.

The House of Lords' debate nevertheless is significant as showing the strength of the opposition against this development. Lord Birkenhead, in the course of a carefully prepared speech, said that the most striking justification for the attitude he thought Great Britain should take had been furnished by the United States treatment of precisely the same problem.

U. S. Consistent Refusal
He recalled that the United States had consistently since 1920 refused such relationship with a régime which they considered "the negation of every principle of honor and good faith." He also referred to "the attitude of studied insult consistently adopted by the Soviet leaders toward Great Britain," which was exemplified by the recent "impudent revelations that they intended to break any conditions they might be asked to accept."

Upon the Prime Minister's own assumption that the Third International was an organic part of the Soviet Government, Lord Birkenhead emphasized the bearing of the statement of the Soviet Foreign Minister of Justice that that body had been behind "a hideous attempt to promote a native rising only last month."

Lord Melchett was among the peers who supported Lord Birkenhead. He said that the Russian Government, by its disruptive propaganda, was carrying on a war much more deadly than the war of shells and poison gas.

Liberals Support Government

The Government's reply was given by Lord Thomson, who was supported by the Earl of Reading on behalf of the Liberal Party. Lord Thomson's main argument was that to ostracize Russia was a danger to world peace. He also quoted figures to show that British trade had suffered. For example, British exports and re-exports to Russia had fallen off a peak of £19,000,000 in 1925 to £5,000,000 in 1928, whereas Germany's trade with Russia had steadily increased, and that of the United States had grown from £2,000,000 in 1923 to £15,000,000 in 1928.

Replying to a question from Lord Brentford, he gave the assurance that if there should occur a breach of the undertaking now given by the Soviets, including the Third International, to abstain from propaganda after the new arrangement came into force, the British Government would take all necessary steps, including the sending away of the Soviet envoy.

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Communists Hold Up German House, Delaying Measure on National Safety

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HOOVER COUNCIL ACTS TO BLOCK JANUARY SLUMP

Trade and Industrial Chiefs
Addressed by President
on Co-ordinated Effort

'GOOD OLD WORD WORK' CHOSEN FOR KEYNOTE

Favors American Investment
in Foreign Utilities as Aid
to World's Prosperity

WASHINGTON (P)—The 400 representatives of business and industry attending the national business survey conference unanimously passed a resolution endorsing the proposal of President Hoover to name an executive committee to represent organized business when necessary, and empowered the chairman, Julius H. Barnes, to appoint such a committee.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Before an audience of national business leaders and executives that jammed the main auditorium of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Herbert Hoover turned over to private industry a major share of responsibility for the task of mobilizing prosperity at the present juncture.

The President called for an immediate and positive program of construction to be undertaken by private industry and to be carried through on a national basis. "The cure for such storms is action, the cure for unemployment is to find jobs," the President said, emphasizing his purpose of putting into immediate effect a plan for industrial and unemployment relief.

Three lines of action are necessary to meet the crisis presented by the stock market slump, Mr. Hoover said, adding that two of these have already begun. In the first place, the Federal Reserve System has created an abundant supply of capital, he said; in the second place, Labor and Capital have signed a truce, and big employers have agreed not to reduce their laboring force.

Balance Wheel Needed
The final line of action, which Mr. Hoover laid down as a challenge to the Nation's assembled business leaders, is the immediate organization of industry to carry through and expand construction work as a great "balance wheel" of national prosperity.

"The greatest tool which our economic system affords for the establishment of stability and the construction and maintenance work, the improvements and betterments and general clean-up of plants in preparation for cheaper production and the increased demand for the future," the President declared.

Mentioning a second "balance wheel," Mr. Hoover said that the foreign trade of the country offers an opportunity of getting out of the present rut, and proposed that exports should be stimulated. "All of these efforts have one end, to assure employment and to remove the fear of unemployment," said the President, summing up the primary purpose of the conference.

Trade and Welfare Linked
Mr. Hoover went further and as though sensing the significance of the unprecedented gathering of business leaders who have come voluntarily from every part of the United States to mobilize industry at the present time, remarked that the gathering takes a new step forward in the relationship of business to society.

"The very fact that you gentlemen come together for these broad purposes represents an advance in the whole conception of the relationship of business to public welfare," Mr. Hoover said. "You represent the business of the United States, undertaking through your own voluntary action to contribute something very positive to the advancement of industry and progress in our economic life. This is a far cry from the dog-eat-dog attitude of the business world of some 30 or 40 years ago."

create difficulties. The American mind is prone to revert to previous occasions when we were much less able to organize to meet such situations.

Need Is to Find Jobs

"These are potential difficulties which cannot be cured with words. If we could do so, the merest description of our vast organism of production and distribution, touched with the light of the future of the United States, would cure it instantly. The cure for such storms is action; the cure for unemployment is to find jobs."

"We have, fortunately, since our previous crashes, established the Federal Reserve System. The first step in recovering confidence was made by the powerful effectiveness of that system, and the strong position of the banks, the result of which has been steadily diminishing interest rates, with a smooth and rapid return into the channels of business of the money previously absorbed in the speculative market."

"This is a reversal of our historic experience, and is a magnificent tribute to the system. Capital is becoming more abundant in all parts of the country, the bond market is growing stronger each day, and already public issues held back for months have begun to appear."

Wage Standard Maintained

"The second action necessary to maintain progress was the standard set by leading employers that so far as they were concerned there would be no movement to reduce wages, and a corresponding assurance from the leaders of labor that not only would they use their utmost influence to allay labor conflict, but would also co-operate with the employers in the present situation. These assurances have been given and thereby we not only assure the consuming power of the country but we remove fear from millions of homes."

"The third line of action has been to undertake through voluntary organization of industry the continuity and expansion of the construction and maintenance work of the country, so as to take up any slack in employment which arises in other directions. The extension and or-

ganization of this work are the purpose of this meeting.

"The greatest tool which our economic system affords for the establishment of stability is the construction and maintenance work, the improvements and betterments, and general cleanup of plants in preparation for cheaper production and the increased demand of the future. It has long been agreed by both business men and economists that this great field of expenditure could, by its acceleration in time of need, be made into a great balance wheel of stability. It is agreed that its temporary speeding up to absorb otherwise idle labor brings great subsequent benefits and no liabilities."

Building Industry Vital

"A very considerable part of our wage earners are employed directly and indirectly in construction, and the preparation and transportation of its materials. In the inevitable periods when the demand for consumable goods shows a most distinguished spirit in undertaking to maintain and even to expand their construction and betterment programs."

"The state, county, and municipal governments are responding in the most gratifying way to the requests to co-operate with the Federal Government in every prudent expansion of public works. Much construction work has been postponed during the past few months by reason of the shortage of mortgage money due to the diversion of capital to speculative purposes, which should soon be released."

Systematic Movement Needed

"It is to make this movement systematic in all branches of the industrial world that we are here—that is the task. I believe that with the great backing which are already assured by the public service institutions and the governmental works you will be able to build up the construction and maintenance activities for 1930 to a higher level than that of 1929, and that is what we require."

"Another of the great balance wheels of stability is our foreign trade. But in stimulating our exports we should be mainly interested in development work abroad, such as roads and utilities, which increase the standards of living of peoples and thus the increased demand for goods from every nation, for we gain in prosperity by a prosperous world, not by displacing others."

"All of these efforts have one end—to assure employment and to remove the fear of unemployment. The very fact that you gentlemen come together for these bene-

purposes represents an advance in the whole conception of the relationship of business to public welfare. You represent the business of the United States, undertaking through your own voluntary action to contribute something very definite to the advancement of stability and progress in our economic life."

"This is a far cry from the arbitrary and dog-eat-dog attitude of the business world of some 30 or 40 years ago. And this is not dictation or interference by the Government with business. It is a request from the Government that you co-operate in prudent measures to solve a national problem. A great responsibility and a great opportunity rest upon the business and economic organization of the country. The task is one fitted to its fine initiative and courage."

"Beyond this, a great responsibility for stability and prosperity rests with the whole people. I have no desire to preach. I may, however, mention one good old word—work."

The President's address followed the opening statement by William Butterworth, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and was succeeded by talks from Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce; Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and by statements from the representatives of approximately 30 trade groups.

Boom Talk Minimized

While the action of the conference will depend primarily upon the will of the representatives coming here from all parts of the Nation, Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce board of directors explained in an interview on the eve of the conference, "we hope to concentrate attention upon the immediate problem of the coming two months, particularly January. We want to organize to combat any recession or unemployment which might develop after the holiday season."

Mr. Barnes stated frankly that the Administration and business leaders had been concerned lest some of the reports carried by the press on recent White House industrial conferences might be misinterpreted. Some writers had spoken of a "Hoover boom," Mr. Barnes said. He felt that over-optimism would be unwise. Mr. Hoover's conferences had served the purpose of preventing retrenchment all along the line, he said.

The present conference was designed to get representatives of the various business groups together so that those facing difficulties could be heard and a general program agreed upon. Mr. Barnes said that action would be based primarily on the findings of the various economic surveys undertaken since 1921 under Mr. Hoover's authority. These emphasize the use of construction in times of depression as a balance wheel, Mr. Barnes said.

EXPANSION ERA IN BUSINESS IS THOUGHT COMING

General Soundness Declared to Justify Vigorous Stimulation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—General economic conditions in the United States are sufficiently sound to warrant a vigorous stimulation of business, and it is possible to control the resultant expansion so that it will work for the good of all, according to speakers at a three-day conference of the Taylor Society which has just opened at the Pennsylvania Hotel here.

In presenting an analysis of the report on "Recent Economic Changes," made public last September, Robert W. Burgess, chief statistician of the Western Electric Company, said that "the economic forces in the United States are in the main well balanced, resulting in a very satisfactory economic background for vigorous enterprise adapted to the changing needs of an enlightened public with unprecedentedly large purchasing power."

This is attributable, he said, to the fact that conditions have improved during the period since 1922, because of the application of intelligence to the day's work more than has ever been done before, and technical research has resulted in a continual improvement in design of manufactured commodities and the use of more efficient methods in manufacturing, agriculture, communication and mining.

"A more enlightened attitude on the part of labor, indorsing improvements in machinery and methods, has facilitated gains in productivity, and management has accepted the 'doctrine of high wages,'" he added.

Assuming that the country is ready for business stimulation, this can be effected with as certain results as the solution of a problem in mathematics, according to Howard Conoley, president of the Walworth Company of Boston, in a paper read by Joseph Barbour, assistant to Mr. Conoley.

There are no wholly uncontrollable factors in management," Mr. Conoley said. "The science of business has made tremendous progress during the past 10 years, and the more science is applied to business the more controllable will be the factors. The most advanced thinkers have become convinced that there are broad and definite rules of business, just as there are rules of mathematics."

Wesley C. Mitchell, director of the National Bureau of Economic Research, said that a more significant experiment in the technique of balance could not be devised than the one which is now being performed.

"While a business cycle is passing

over from the phase of expansion to the phase of contraction, the President of the United States is organizing the economic forces of the country to check the threatened decline at the start," he said.

Federal Road Aid Totals \$73,125,000

WASHINGTON—Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, has appointed among the 48 states and Hawaii \$73,125,000 authorized by Congress as federal aid for road construction in the fiscal year 1931. He announced that the state highway departments will be authorized to proceed immediately with preparations for the expenditure of the new apportioned funds during the next construction season.

The federal fund is distributed in proportion to areas, populations, and mileage of post roads, and the share of each state in available for expenditure on roads included in the federal aid system under the joint supervision of the state highway department and the United States Bureau of Public Roads. The apportionment is as follows:

Alabama, \$1,557,372; Arizona, \$1,062,190; Arkansas, \$1,293,086; California, \$2,501,170; Colorado, \$1,390,524; Connecticut, \$477,893; Delaware, \$365,625; Florida, \$921,558; Georgia, \$1,985,632; Idaho, \$932,584; Illinois, \$2,100,781; Indiana, \$1,909,505; Iowa, \$2,005,944; Kansas, \$2,048,585; Kentucky, \$1,414,610; Louisiana, \$1,040,195; Maine, \$675,108; Maryland, \$631,911; Massachusetts, \$1,090,022; Michigan, \$2,200,177; Minnesota, \$2,102,988; Missouri, \$1,322,897; Montana, \$2,382,383; Nebraska, \$1,552,863; Nevada, \$960,845; New Hampshire, \$363,625; New Jersey, \$936,234; New Mexico, \$1,190,296; New York, \$3,608,565; North Carolina, \$1,722,673; North Dakota, \$1,203,000; Ohio, \$2,753,528; Oklahoma, \$1,751,015; Oregon, \$1,197,667; Pennsylvania, \$2,314,707; Rhode Island, \$365,625; South Carolina, \$1,065,105; South Dakota, \$1,232,962; Tennessee, \$1,008,802; Texas, \$4,345,830; Utah, \$850,732; Vermont, \$365,625; Virginia, \$1,429,253; Washington, \$1,156,219; West Virginia, \$792,826; Wisconsin, \$1,849,169; Wyoming, \$942,495; Hawaii, \$365,625; total, \$73,125,000.

House Expedites Action on Tax Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consideration of the Administration-sponsored tax reduction bill was begun Dec. 5 in the House, with leaders prepared to expedite work in the hope of sending the bill to the Senate by Christmas.

The bill, which would cut 1 percent out in the income rates for individuals and corporations to the Senate before adjournment.

A few minutes before the House got to work, its Ways and Means committee submitted a formal report urging quick approval of the measure. Only one member of the committee, C. W. Ramseyer, a Republican from Iowa, dissented.

The majority report, drafted by Willis C. Hawley, chairman, however, held that the condition of the Treasury at the present could stand a reduction of \$160,000,000 as proposed by the Administration, and that the committee was of the opinion this cut should be passed to the Senate.

The House began consideration without setting a time for expiration of debate, but it was agreed Mr. Ramseyer should have opportunity to present his views from the floor.

Meanwhile the Senate Finance Committee, which must consider the question, began preparations to expedite work on the measure.

Senate continued debate on Norris resolution to deny William S. Vare of Pennsylvania, a seat. Contest of William B. Wilson, Vare's Democratic opponent, rejected by elections committee.

Public Lands Committee held hearings on Mexican land grants. House considered Administration's \$160,000,000 income tax reduction program.

Interior Department annual appropriation bill reported. Democrats held caucus to select committee slates.

Censorship of broadcasting discussed by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Republican Committee on Commerce prepared committee slates and increased party representation. Secretary Adams recommended dirigible base at Camp Kearney, Calif.

HAZING OR NO HAZING—IT IS UP TO FRATERNITY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A proposed ban upon the hazing of college freshmen pledged to a fraternity was tabled during the closing session of the Interfraternity Conference held at the Pennsylvania Hotel. Until the matter is reopened next year, it was said, the ban will be left to the individual fraternity to accept or reject.

The conference passed a resolution favoring the discontinuance of what is known as deferred pledging to fraternities.

CONGRESS HALL REMINISCENCES CALLED FORTH

Famous Old Washington Hostelry Has Housed Many Celebrated Persons

By JEAN CHALMERS

WASHINGTON—Many changes are taking place around our national Capitol. The old Ben Butler House will soon be no more. The mansion that housed Congress when the Capitol was undergoing repairs has been taken over by the Government. Of recent years this house has been occupied by the National Woman's Party. When a move became necessary for that organization they purchased the old historic house at 144 B Street; former home of Senator and Mrs. Porter H. Dale.

But the improvement that most concerns the congressional family is the one south of the Capitol. More imposing hostelrys have risen skyward and been leveled to the ground but never one with a greater record of distinguished patrons than Congress Hall Hotel.

When the extra session of the Seventy-first Congress recessed in June, it was expected that Congress Hall Hotel would be ready to receive the congressional family in the fall, but the change of plans came during the summer and now there are vacant lots where the Geodetic Survey and the old hotel used to stand.

William Jennings Bryan was one of the first patrons of this hotel. Here Senator and Mrs. Oscar L. Underwood lived for years and Mrs. Underwood was the proud owner of the first electric car driven in Washington. Mrs. E. T. Taylor was a close second. It was a matter of small importance to these ladies that the only storage place available was on B Street. Mr. Mammel, manager of the hotel, was one of the first to realize the need of a garage under the hotel roof. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor spent 20 years of their congressional life in Congress Hall Hotel. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, late nominee for Vice President on the Democratic ticket, with Mrs. Robinson resided in this hotel for years.

John Q. Tilson, Republican floor leader of the House, lived here when he was a bachelor. Senator Kern of Indiana, who was a running mate with William Jennings Bryan, made Congress Hall Hotel his Washington residence. Finis J. Garrett lived with his wife and family in Congress Hall Hotel during much of his service in the House as did scores of others. "Uncle Joe" Fordney lived here as did Joshua Willis Alexander, Representative from Missouri for six terms. John Garner, the present Democratic leader of the House, lived in Congress Hall from its opening to its close.

Senator Mason of Illinois with his family made Congress Hall his home. Frank W. Mondell, for many years Republican leader of the House, resided with his family in this hotel. Lindley H. Hadley, a prominent member of the Ways and Means committee, from Washington State resided here for years. Representative and Mrs. John F. Miller of Washington State were among the first to register in Congress Hall and they were the last to leave. It was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Victor S. K. Houston from the Hawaiian Islands. Senator and Mrs. Carl Hayden were members of this group for years, also Albert H. Vestal, Republican whip of the House, and Mrs. Vestal.

A patron of long standing was Senator Thomas J. Heflin. Crowds always began to gather when story in true Alabama dialect was being told by the general Senator.

It was here the late Champ Clark passed quiet and studious hours. Senator Willis and his wife also lived here.

General Sherwood, a Civil War veteran, lived at Congress Hall Hotel during his entire term of office in the House of Representatives. Congressman William Wallace Chalmers, who followed him as the Representative of the Ninth Ohio District, also made Congress Hall his home. Representative Herbert J. Drane of Lakeland,

Fla., with his wife arrived at Congress Hall 12 years ago. They have been patrons of the hotel through that period of years. They with 14 other congressional families have gone to the George Washington Inn to live.

The Saturday evening dances staged by the management have brought together the sons and daughters of the congressional family.

Finer hotels there have been and now exist than this one, but with its destruction there goes something that cannot be replaced with money nor mortar, a fine something that is difficult of description.

Congress Hall Hotel has always been a home rather than a place to stop.

Bill for \$283,189,973 Goes to Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—A \$283,189,973 bill for carrying on the activities of the Interior Department for the next fiscal year was reported to the House by its appropriations committee as the first of the big supply measures to be worked into shape for action by Congress under the Hoover administration.

The measure compressed the budget estimates for the department to \$148,674 less than the sum recommended under the President's program and was \$2,444,102 smaller than for last year. It allowed \$20,963,700 for the permanent and indefinite appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as compared to the outlay last year. To meet the decreased needs of the pension bureau \$235,099,400 was recommended as compared with \$243,211,000 for last year.

Two features were the reduction by \$8,111,913 of the requirements of the pension bureau, and the increase by \$12,121,913 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as compared to the outlay last year. To meet the decreased needs of the pension bureau \$235,099,400 was recommended as compared with \$243,211,000 for last year.

NEW COMPANY SEEKS FOOLPROOF AIRPLANE

NEW YORK (AP)—Grover Loening, aeronautical designer and engineer, announced the formation of the Grover Loening Company to operate as a research laboratory for the study of unsolved problems of present-day aeronautics. He said the company has a paid-in capital of \$1,000,000.

The company's first study will be directed toward the development of a "foolproof" airplane, he said. At the same time Mr. Loening announced his resignation as consulting engineer and a director of the Keystone Aircraft Corporation and as a director of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, present owners of the Loening amphibian design.

FRENCH DEBT BILL IN SENATE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to ratify the more than \$4,000,000,000 French war debt settlement was ordered toward the Senate by its finance committee to await consideration after the House disposed of it.

SOUTH SEA FILM TO USE SCENES OF TAMPA BAY

Natural Studio Formed at Rocky Point—Shore Tropical and Quiet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Tampa Bay, scene of adventure and romance for more than four centuries, is now to make its debut in motion pictures.

Rocky Point, a few miles from the city, has been chosen by Inspiration-United Artists Photoplays as the setting for their new picture, a romance of the South Seas.

Before choosing the Florida site, the director, Henry King, spent three months visiting islands in the Caribbean Sea and many other points along the American coasts in a vain attempt to find a location which would be sufficiently tropical and at the same time meet the sound requirements permitting all outdoor scenes to be taken in their natural setting.

The acoustic qualities of Rocky Point are such that the place is almost a natural studio. The Spanish style of the buildings, the trees have been found to act much as the padded walls of studios in keeping out foreign sound and preventing vibration and echo; and the fact that the shore line is tropical and yet has no noisy ocean surf or high sea winds makes it uniquely adapted for outdoor talking sequences.

The skyline of a busy city can be seen in the distance, but Rocky Point still retains much of the primitive charm of the days when Hernando de Soto first claimed it for the King of Spain, and when the glamorous Don Jose Gasparilla and his mighty pirate band roamed the southern seas and made this point their rendezvous.

\$2,000,000,000 Fund Sought of Hoover

WASHINGTON (AP)—A request has been laid before President Hoover that he recommend legislation to make \$2,000,000,000 available through Federal Reserve banks for five-year mortgage loans on income-producing real estate to bring relief to a "serious depression" in the real estate market.

The request was contained in a telegram from Murray W. Carson, a New York real estate broker, addressed to Charles S. Barrett, a prominent farm leader, who laid it before Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Carson said that the real estate depression was due in its greatest measure to the lack of mortgage funds. He added that the \$2,000,000,000 should be distributed upon the basis of income tax returns for the various districts in the United States.

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Hoover 'Budget at Glance' Traces Huge Cost of Wars and Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

of expenditures, however, is approx-
imately the same for the various
groups.

\$14,500,000 for Education

In comparison with the total sum recommended, the comparatively in-
significant outlay of \$300,307,860 is
for the executive, legislative and ju-
dicial branches, fiscal administration
and control of banking, foreign re-
lations, administrations of territories
and dependencies, civil pensions, to
assume the huge post office deficit
and for kindred activities.

In contrast to the nearly two and
three-quarters billion dollars for past
and possible wars, only approxi-
mately \$14,500,000 may be spent for
education; \$15,750,000 for agricul-
ture (exclusive of the new farm re-
lief fund); \$16,500,000 for aids to
trade; \$15,000,000 for aids to industry
and trade and \$57,300,000 for build-
ing up the merchant marine.

The sum of \$246,000,000 for public
buildings throughout the country is
the largest single item outside of
those for outlays pertaining to na-
tional defense, the public debt and
veterans' expenses.

Apportionment of Funds

The statement showing in detail
how the Government's money has
been apportioned is as follows:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS GROUPED UPON A FUNCTIONAL BASIS

Public Debt—
Principal \$635,321,000 \$623,894,100
Interest 619,000,000 626,000,000
Total \$1,254,321,000 \$1,249,894,100

Veterans of for-
mer wars 759,798,835 757,841,185
National defense 719,088,288 692,398,801
Total Group I 1,478,733,213 \$1,449,334,986

GROUP II
Legislative 11,688,200 10,898,973
Executive 422,320 447,220
Judicial, law en-
forcement, & ad-
ministrative 88,310,150 76,922,014
Fiscal adminis-
tration 76,507,067 76,193,194
Foreign relations 16,735,902 14,257,626
Aids to trade &
dependencies 1,918,693 \$2,785

Service agencies 33,599,520 33,106,455
Civil pensions &
allowances 21,148,000 20,797,000
Balance of post-
al deficiency after deduct-
ing losses due to con-
tract air mail routes,
foreign airmail
routes and to trans-
portation of foreign mail
in American
mail 5

HOOVER MESSAGE WINS PRAISE OF WORLD'S PRESS

Plea for Naval Disarmament, and Prompt Action to Aid Trade Commended

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—President Hoover's message to the American Congress is described in the Daily Mail as having "given a fine lead to the governments of other parts of the world," a view shared by leading organs of the British public opinion.

"It is not only that the tone of his message is buoyant and hopeful," says the Daily Mail. "The practical measures which he announced showed he has been looking ahead and that he has not been content to fold his hands and do nothing to remedy the mischief caused by the financial slump."

"The President may well be congratulated on the steps he has taken. He has as he said 'instituted systematic voluntary measures of co-operation with business institutions' to make sure that fundamental businesses of the country shall continue as usual."

Going on to discuss Mr. Hoover's policy in reducing taxation, the Daily Mail adds: "Let us hope the British Government won't be too proud to imitate Mr. Hoover in his policy and to realize at last that the only satisfactory medicine for present distress here is to be found in such economy and such reduction of taxation as he has secured for Americans."

The Daily Chronicle compares Mr. Hoover's active policy of helpfulness in facing a great national crisis to that adopted by the present and late Governments in Great Britain in dealing with "the even more difficult" unemployment problem. This problem, the Chronicle says, "demands similar action of equal boldness."

The Manchester Guardian congratulates the United States upon having a President who "can see the wood as well as the trees" in international affairs, and says "it is of infinite importance to the world that the occupant of the White House at the present time should be a man whose reputation is based both on practical achievements and world-wide outlook."

The Daily Telegraph refers appreciatively to the re-establishment of confidence effected by the "action of leaders of industry—taken at the personal instigation of the President—in maintaining wage rates and going forward with plans of development in deliberate resistance to the influence of the Wall Street collapse."

The Times commends President Hoover's "admirable candor" in dealing with naval expenditure and indorses his hope that the United States outlay may be "to some extent modified by prospects which were never brighter than today."

The Express says President Hoover's message is "direct and to the point like himself."

Italian Press Emphasizes Warning on Navy Outlay

ROME (P)—President Hoover's warning that if the London naval conference fails a huge outlay will be necessary for naval armament was printed prominently in the Italian press, which devoted considerable space to summaries of the presidential message to Congress.

While the morning papers did not comment directly on the message, there was an indication of sentiment in attention given to certain of its details, as that on possible naval expenditures.

Popolo di Roma showed some irritation that Franco-Italian conversations apparently are lagging and declared the fault was not Italy's. The newspaper said Italy needed cruisers approximately as greatly as England due to the necessity of importing most of its foodstuffs and the length of the Italian coast line to defend.

Supported by W. C. T. U.

CHICAGO (P)—Commenting upon President Hoover's message to Congress the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union issued the following statement:

"The President's message is great. We will support his recommendations. President Hoover places great emphasis on law observance by the individual which is the main object of the educational work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This message will greatly hearten the home-keeping women whose greatest fight has been to rid the country of the liquor traffic, legal and illegal."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION ELECTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Thomas J. McMahon, field representative of the Berwind White Coal Mining Company, has

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4 pounds Selected Shelled Pecan Halves, for \$3.60

4 pounds Selected Shelled Pecan Pieces, for \$3.20

We have hundreds of established customers for these pecans throughout the country. Send your remittance by check or otherwise and shipment will be made promptly.

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been elected president of the National Democratic Club. The term is for one year. Mr. McMahon succeeds George J. Atwell.

Others elected were: Benjamin F. Schreiber, manager of the Tammany campaign in the recent mayoralty contest, first vice-president; James A. Farley, New York State Boxing Commissioner, second vice-president; Arthur J. Philbin, Deputy Comptroller of New York, treasurer; Eugene J. Sullivan, secretary, and Arthur H. Shapiro, corresponding secretary.

Hoover Says Country Will Keep Barge Line

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The highly successful governmental experiment in inland waterway transportation, the federal-owned barge line operating on the Mississippi River, has the wholehearted support of President Hoover and will be given every facility for expansion during his administration.

The President made known this policy in a conference with executives of the Mississippi Valley Association, who called on him to urge further development of the upper Mississippi and the retention as a government project of the barge line. They declared that the President informed them that he favored the completion of the nine-foot channel for the upper Mississippi River in five instead of ten years and was convinced that such a speeding-up program can be put through. The President was reported to have also assured his callers that the Government will not undertake to dispose of its barge line system until the full value of water transportation has been demonstrated.

The President was appraised by the delegation of the concern of the Mississippi region over the possibility that interests unfriendly to river navigation might acquire control of the Government's barge line, now operated by the Inland Waterways Corporation, an agency of the War Department. They advised the President that if the Government desired to get out of the barge business that the middle West was prepared to organize a company with ample funds to take over the system and to retain it in friendly hands. The proposal was made, it was explained, so as to forestall attempts by unscrupulous capitalists or other transportation means hostile to that of waterways, obtaining control of the barge line and then putting it out of business.

Economic Boycott in War Questioned

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sir Hugh Bell, prominent British industrialist who, with numerous other European and American capitalists have been mentioned in connection with the proposal of Edward N. Hurley of Chicago to abolish war by denying to belligerent nations a supply of essential raw materials, regards the proposal as impracticable.

Lord Melchett, also suggested as a member of the committee, holds the same view. War, in his opinion, cannot be avoided by a "gentleman's agreement" to exert economic boycott. "Whether one looks at home or abroad, the situation is very much the same," said Sir Hugh in an interview. "At home there are continual threats of conflict between various sections of the community, employers and employed, and between groups of employed striking against one another. If you look at the field of conditions prevailing between China and Russia, or in eastern Europe generally, they do not point to easy agreement of international character as suggested in Mr. Hurley's letter."

ROMANIAN DECISION DISTURBS BULGARIA

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
BUCHAREST—Reports that the Bulgarian Government is disturbed over the decision of the Rumanian Minister of Finance, Virgil Madgearu, to liquidate immediately the Bulgarian property sequestered in Rumania during the war and that the Bulgarian press demands further delay, has apparently not impressed the Rumanian Government, which, it is said, supports Mr. Madgearu's decision.

The Rumanian press declares that the time has come for Bulgaria to pay.

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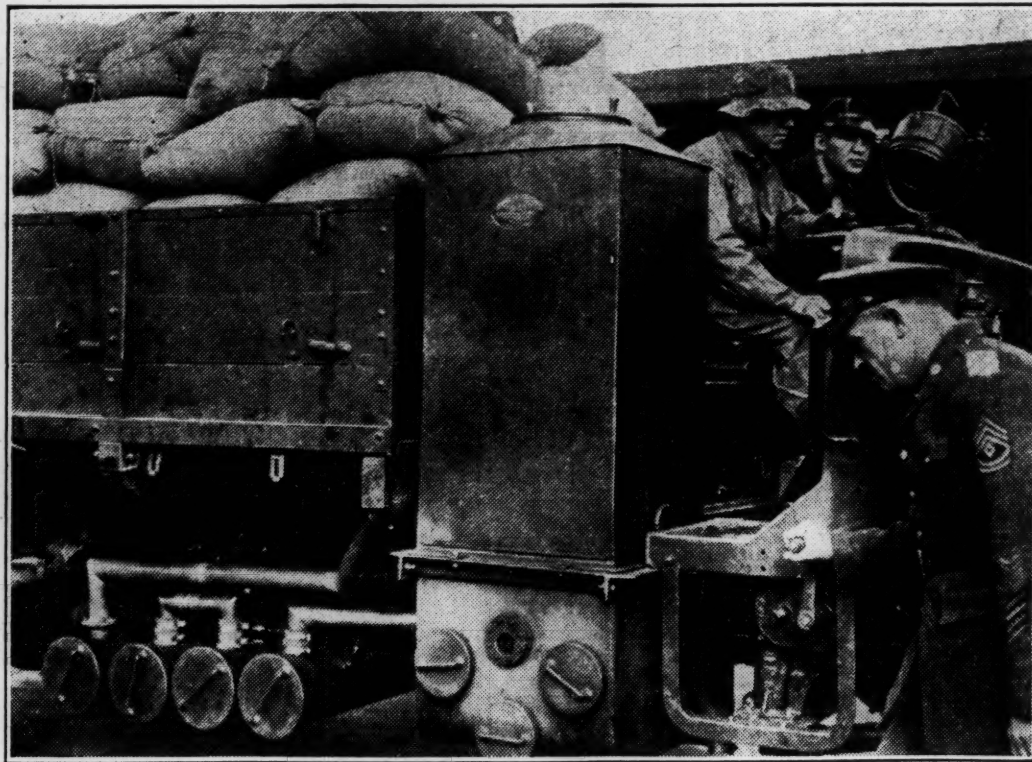
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50 Miles on a Bushel of Wood



In a demonstration conducted by the Ninth Motor Pool at the Presidio of San Francisco, a class "B" truck loaded with five tons of oats was successfully propelled by gas generated by burning wood, known as the "Imbert Gasogen." The "gasogen" is formed from the smoke and fumes of scrap wood, which is put into the tank on the right of the truck and ignited with a piece of oiled waste. The man at the right of the picture is operating a blower. This is done by hand for three minutes, after which the motor can be started and its operation continued automatically. The smoke and gases from the burning wood in the tank pass to condensers, seen under the truck at the left, where they are mixed with air, and are then ready for the motor, which they enter through the intake manifold. The gasoline tank and carburetor were removed from the truck. The "gasogen" has no reserve tank, but goes direct to the motor. One sack of wood will operate the truck under ordinary conditions for five hours.

COAST GUARD REPORT SHOWS WORK INCREASED

Rescued 4375 Persons and Saved 17 Ships—Ice Patrol Described

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Coast Guard, appraising its work for the year, finds that its activities have greatly increased. There were 4375 persons saved or rescued from peril, an increase of 392 over the previous year. The number of instances of assistance rendered mounted to 9286, the largest in the history of the service.

The primary work of the coast guard in saving life and property from the perils of the sea continues to be a paramount consideration. Added to the normal activities of the coast guard are "the ever-exacting, responsible and serious duties connected with the law-enforcement operations of the service having to do with the prevention of smuggling of intoxicating liquor into the United States from the sea."

The international service of ice observation and ice patrol to promote safety at sea is one of the most important functions of the Coast Guard. Its duties in conducting the ice patrol in the vicinity of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland along the transatlantic steamship lanes, where in the spring and early summer icebergs menace navigation, consist in finding and keeping in touch day by day with the icebergs and field ice, determining their set and drift and reporting their presence and location to the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, and radio-casting the information for the protection of shipping. The cutters, while on this work, perform such incidental service as rendering assistance to vessels in distress and removing obstructions to navigation.

The President each year designates certain coast guard vessels to perform special cruising on the

coast in the severe weather, usually from Dec. 1 to March 31, to afford aid to distressed navigators. In the prosecution of their winter duties, the cutters cruised nearly 66,000 miles, afforded assistance to 17 vessels, whose values, including their cargoes, amounted to more than \$10,000,000 and on board which vessels there were 400 persons; rescued 69 persons; removed or destroyed 40 derelicts, and boarded and examined 340 vessels in the interest of the enforcement of United States laws. During the year 287 derelicts and other floating dangers were removed from the paths of marine commerce.

The coast guard owns and operates a coastal communication system consisting of a telephone-line system about 2650 miles long, including about 490 miles of submarine cable. The system comprises about 185 distinct telephone lines of varying lengths, each connecting with the commercial telephone exchange, thus affording local and long-distance service for all coast-guard stations and other government agencies, including about 160 light-houses, naval radio compass stations and weather bureau stations.

Five seaplanes were in active service during the year, searching a total of almost 100,000 miles, and identifying more than 5000 vessels at sea. The year of great value in detecting liquor and alien smugglers on the Atlantic coast and in searching for lost fishermen, disabled vessels and distressed aircraft.

STAMPS BRING HIGH PRICES AT AUCTION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Record prices were paid for rare United States stamps sold at the American Art Association, Anderson Galleries, Inc., when the collection of John C. Williams, of Morristown, N. J., was auctioned off.

As high as \$2900 was paid for a complete imperforate sheet containing the five-cent "carmine error," 1916 issue, and \$2300 was given for the 1918 24-cent air mail stamp with inverted center. A record price of \$850 was paid for the Pan-American four-cent stamp of 1901 issue with inverted center, for which Mr. Williams was said to have paid \$67.50 several years ago.

CARRIER ISSUE DEALT WITH IN I. C. C. REPORT

Acquisition of Control Authorized When Terms Are Reasonable

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The finances, service and other details of the carriers of the country are comprehensively dealt with in the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Regarding the acquisition of control of one carrier by another, the commission asserts that whenever, after holding hearings, it believes that such control will be in the public interest, the acquisition will be authorized under such terms as shall be deemed just and reasonable. A list of such authorizations is given. Telephone companies have also been authorized during the year to merge their properties or one telephone company to acquire control of others by purchase of capital stock.

Activities of the Bureau of Service covered a wide range of subjects, including local investigations to determine the approximate quantity of important commodities that would be tendered for shipment, the number of cars needed and the supply of suitable cars available.

In regard to revenues, they were approximately the same for the year ending August, 1929, as for 1928, the last peak year, and expenses were less. The increase in net railway operating income, which is the remainder after expenses, taxes and hire of equipment and facility rents have been deducted for the 12 months ending August, 1929, was \$140,000,000 or 11.84 per cent over that for 1928.

Passenger revenues continued to

decline. The express business in the United States, it is pointed out, is now conducted by the Railway Express Agency owned by the principal railway companies of the country and by the Southern Railway system. No important changes have been made in express rates during the year, but some complaints are pending.

The important question of holding companies is considered at some length. "Corporations organized as trading, investment, or holding companies appear also to be active in acquiring control of or substantial interest in various carriers," it is stated.

"It seems clear that acquisition of control of or an amount of stock sufficient to influence the policies of competing railroads may result in the suppression of competition in a manner no less harmful than if such control be exercised directly by one carrier over another."

Section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act directs the commission to prepare and adopt a plan for the consolidation of the railroad properties of the continental United States into a limited number of systems which shall conform as closely as possible to certain broad specifications laid down by Congress. After such plan has been adopted, the section provides that it shall be lawful for two or more carriers to consolidate their properties or any part thereof into one corporation for the ownership, management and operation of the properties under the conditions. One of these is that the proposed consolidation must be in harmony with the adopted plan and another is that the public interest shall be promoted.

A further means of unifying carriers through common ownership is being developed, which in our opinion merits serious attention. This method also utilizes the mechanism of holding companies but in a somewhat different way. The Allegheny Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are cited as examples. Both are holding companies. The Allegheny Corporation is not controlled by any railroad company, but directly and indirectly by interests which similarly control the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Erie, the Pere Marquette and the C. and O. The Pennroad Company owns various stocks of railroad companies but its stock is held under a voting agreement, the voting trustees being the president and two directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Congress having disregarded previous recommendations of the commission for amending Section 5 so as to relieve the commission of the duty of formulating a consolidation plan, it now believes it to be its duty to proceed to comply with the mandate of the law. Although no date is set for completing the task, hope is entertained that a plan may be ready early in the convening of Congress in regular session.

Martinez Censured by Argentine Senate

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—A resolution of censure, directed at Vice-President Martinez, presiding officer of the Senate, was passed by the Senate by a vote of 15 to 6.

The resolution was brought in as a report of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, and expressed the desire "that the Vice-President of the Nation, in his capacity as president of the Senate, should resign his office in accordance with the recognized procedure, abstain from obstructing the Senate's proceedings and abstain from constituting himself the arbiter of the Senate's decisions." Martinez recently had refused to communicate to the Government a Senate order that government officials appear before it and explain certain official acts. The Vice-President's refusal was based on his opinion that the interpellation was "hurtful to the susceptibilities of the Government."

Stokowski Would 'Drench' Hearers While They Sit in Darkened Stalls

Leader of Philadelphia Orchestra Also Again Emphasizes His Objection to Applause—Has Plan for Temple of Music

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Leopold Stokowski, director of the Philadelphia Orchestra, has just unfolded to the members of the women's committee of the organization plans he has developed for a temple of music wherein the members of the audience will sit in insulated stalls, each oblivious to all that is going on around them save the beautiful symphonic sounds which his orchestra will pour upon them. There will be no applause, no extraneous noises to hamper the flow and ebb of harmonious sounds.

The meeting was called to consider the problem of applause. Several weeks ago, it will be recalled, Dr. Stokowski paused in the midst of one of his numbers and asked the audience not to applaud, explaining that he thought it was unseemly and somewhat prehistoric. He asked the audience to think it over and let him know.

"It has been the dream of my life to have a temple of music," he said. "This very minute I have at my house completed plans for such a temple. Each of the audience will sit alone in a stall-like seat. No one will see his neighbor. The seats will be arranged in graduated tiers and each stall will have a slide over the top so that members of the audience will be invisible from all sides. 'Lights will go on as the audience assembles. Just before the music begins the lights will be slowly dimmed

so the entire temple will be in darkness and the audience will be literally drenched with beautiful music."

"Creators of music are up in the clouds while playing and the jarring noise of hitting the hands comes like a shock after the elation. Music is controlled sounds. Hand-clapping is uncontrolled sound."

"Of course there will be the problem of foreign artists who appear with the orchestra. It may be difficult to make them understand they are appreciated if they hear no applause—no sound of approval from a mute audience—but everything must be tried at first."

Miss Frances Wister, president of the Women's Committee, responding, said the committee was of the opinion that people must have some way of expressing themselves. When a member of the committee asked Dr. Stokowski how they were to let him know that they enjoyed the programs, he said it was of no importance.

"When you see a beautiful painting you do not applaud," he said. "When you stand before a statue, whether you like it or not, you neither applaud nor hiss."

When Dr. Stokowski asked for a vote by the raising of hands of those who favored silent audiences, there were a few wavering, uncertain hands upraised. To the vote of those opposed there was a spontaneous handraising.

"It seems we have lost," the director said, "but I am convinced we should try silence, at least once or twice," to which the committee agreed.

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"Well, I showed it to Jack that night and he wrote for it without my knowing about it. When it came of course I was delighted and I decided to try it before Jack came home."

"So I gathered up all Baby David's soiled diapers, a big accumulation of them, poured in hot water and soap flakes as the instructions directed, placed over the tub the working-top containing the marvelous vacuum-cup and plugged in the connecting cord. There was a business-like purr of the motor as the vacuum-cup commenced dip-dipping. Well, even then I was skeptical because it had such a big lot of clothing in the tub. The telephone rang and when I came back I shut off the machine and looked at the washing. The diapers were spotless."

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TERCENTENARY COMMITTEE HAS MEMORIAL PLAN

Commission Proposes Building Supreme Court in Boston

A Supreme Judicial Court building rising on the grounds of the State House in Boston, where the "Banks" statue now stands, is the main proposal which the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission has just submitted to the General Court as a suitable and fitting memorial to commemorate the founders of the colony.

The report also contains the recommendation that "at least two oil paintings" representing significant phases in the early Puritan settlement shall also be executed and placed in the State House in permanent commemoration of the colonists; and offers the first official plans for the observance of the tercentenary next year.

Headed by Herbert Parker, former State attorney-general, the commission, authorized by the General Court and appointed by the Governor, was charged with the duty of considering the form of suitable memorials and fitting observances and submitting their findings to the General Court.

Of Impressive Architecture
In its report, the committee specifies that the memorial building shall be of impressive architectural character and significant memorial features for the Supreme Judicial Court, "providing for its libraries, the safekeeping of its records, for adequate accommodations for clerical and official departments and employees, for appropriate court and hearing rooms, for becoming arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the justices in the discharge of their duties and in the conduct of affairs of the court."

The structure, according to the recommendation, should contain a memorial hall, "where should be placed the statue of Gov. John Winthrop and portraits or statues of other founders, of the magistrates of the Bay Colony, of the justices of the Superior Court of Judicature and of the Supreme Judicial Court," with paintings also of significant judicial history. It is further recommended that tablets be inscribed and placed in the building commemorating the establishment under the Massachusetts Bay Colony Charter of "that system of law on which, through the inspiration, the vision and the sacrifices of our Puritan ancestors, were set the foundations of the Constitution, under which the judgments of the law are now enunciated and proclaimed."

Various Entertainments
The Commission's proposals for the participation of the State in the tercentenary celebration includes the entertainment of military organizations of colonial origin early in June in association with the annual gathering of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston; the promotion and conduct of an impressive musical festival; religious services of thanksgiving and praise; and a great historical observance at the State House on or about July 15. This latter is expected to mark the high point of the official observance. It is hoped that the President of the United States, the Chief Magistrate and other federal officials; Governors and State officials from many other states and representatives of foreign governments will be present and participate in the impressive ceremonies which are planned to be

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staged in a great amphitheater for which the State House will form a background.

Other observances will be those of the first sitting of the General Court, and commemorative exercises related to the development of the law of the Commonwealth, according to the commission's plans. Maritime displays, exhibitions and competitions representative of the early development of the Colony are also being considered, and the Commission proposes to locate on the roadsides appropriate markers indicating the former pathways of the Puritans, while at Sudbury it is planned to restore a block house on the verified site where settlers took refuge during the early Indian wars.

Other plans are indicated by the Commission's request that it be permitted to file and present further, more detailed and supplemental announcements of its activities.

FRANCE REFUSES ITALY'S REQUEST OF NAVAL PARITY

(Continued from Page 1)

conference will meet the first week in January as provisionally arranged, despite strong French and Belgian representations in favor of postponement.

French objections to the present arrangement have, however, noticeably declined since the German Reichstag so decisively rejected the nationalist bill against the acceptance of the Young reparation plan. It is understood, however, that all is not plain sailing for the Hague gathering.

Serious differences of opinion still exist between the powers regarding practically all the reports of committees constituted at the first session of the conference, and it is a question whether it would be any use meeting until these divergencies are to some extent reconciled. Thus Great Britain and Germany are still at loggerheads over the question of the security property. The system of reparations in kind is also not yet settled. France and Belgium want the international bank headquarters at Brussels instead of in Switzerland, while Great Britain has serious misgivings about the bank's status. Moreover, French Ambassador in London, is understood to have had consultation with the British Treasury officials on this subject, and the French expert is expected in London shortly to try to hammer out an agreed basis for the bank's system of reparations in kind is also not yet settled. The question of eastern reparations is another issue on which an agreement is still not in sight.

Stenode Cuts Cost of News Transmission

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In reference to the application of the stenode radiostat to the transmission of newspaper contents across the seas, Dr. James Robinson says that the matter is simply the natural development of facsimile telegraphy which is already a fact but which is too expensive. The stenode uses a resonance curve which is only wide enough to cover the carrier wave, including the modulations received on that wave, which have hitherto been regarded as impossible by the use of so-called sidebands.

He looks forward to a great increase in the use of frequency waves over 1000 meters which are reliable both day and night and do not suffer from fading. The transmitter and receiver both working on this system will be able to use the channels on both sides of the carrier wave hitherto given to sidebands.

Possibly the transmission of newsprint will be done in sections of different but adjoining wavelengths. The cost will be reduced because a greatly increased facsimile amount will be able to be sent without an increase in the overhead.

Schenectady Starts Program of Building

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—This city is beginning a \$2,000,000 building program on which work will be started within the next two weeks. A \$950,000 contract to build a new City Hall has just been let, and bids will be received immediately for construction of a \$950,000 high school. In addition to this, the city will soon be ready to let contracts for the construction of several smaller buildings.

Actual construction work on the new City Hall is expected to be started at once. All the preliminary work has been completed and the site cleared.

The Board of Education had been working on the plans for the new high school for the last two years and the school is expected to be completed before he leaves office.

FORMER PRESIDENT IS CITIZEN
VERA CRUZ, Mex. (By U. P.)—The State Legislature, under Article 26 of the state law, has made Gen. Elias P. Calles, former President of Mexico, a citizen of Vera Cruz. General Calles is on his way from Paris to New York aboard the Bremen.

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Stimson's Reply to Russia Bases Peace on Kellogg Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

guage of the British Premier and President Hoover in their joint statement of Oct. 10.

At that time the heads of the two English-speaking nations said: "Both our governments resolve to accept the Peace pact not only as a declaration of good intentions but as a positive obligation to direct national policy in accordance with its pledge."

Colonel Stimson affirmed that between "co-signatories of the Pact of Paris it can never be rightly thought unfriendly that one nation calls to the attention of another its obligations or the dangers to peace which from time to time arise."

His statement carried the assumption that the beginning of Russian peace negotiations with China had been hastened by the action taken by the State Department. This was a contradiction of the assertion in the Russian statement that negotiations had not been influenced by America's action.

The State Department apparently feels that the latter issue is important and makes plain that its far-reaching action on Nov. 30 was taken after a survey of the situation in Manchuria had led to the belief that hostilities were actually under way. Dispatches received on that day reported that Russian airplanes had been bombing the town of Mukatu for two days. Mukatu is on the eastern side of the Kiangnan Mountains, a considerable distance within the interior of Manchuria. The State Department was also unable to get confirmation of reports that the Mukden Government had agreed to re-establish the status quo on the railroad.

Colonel Stimson declared that his statement was not in any sense a note and would not be dispatched to the Russian Government.

He refused to comment on the effect which the Russian note may have on American recognition, and declared that he did not intend to get into a long range debate with Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister. He expressed the hope that the peace negotiations under way would be completed. He intended to confine himself, he said, to matters of which there was no dispute, and would not enter a discussion as to whether or not the Kellogg pact had actually been violated.

He refused to act on co-signatories of the Kellogg pact are still being received by the State Department. Those who have been remonstrated with Russia and China include: the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Holland, Mexico, Cuba and Panama. Mexico was one of the first to align itself with the United States in a remonstrance to Soviet Russia, whose alleged influence in that country had previously been the cause of much discussion.

Russia Misses Opportunity

An outstanding member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, discussing informally the Soviet reply to the American note expressed the view that the Russians had overlooked a rare opportunity for notable statesmanship. Instead of a sharp retort, the Soviet Government, he said, should have sent direct to the State Department a dignified message conveying the Russian position and attitude.

The effect would have been twofold; this Senator maintains. Russia would have been in the line of an earnest upholder of the Kellogg Pact and would have achieved a most important step in clearing the way for official relations between her and the United States. The United States Government, this Senator holds, under the circumstances could not have refused to receive a direct communication from the Soviets and the very act of doing so in this instance would have had an immeasurably favorable influence on the Russian recognition issue.

The militant reply of the Soviets, this authority declares, can serve no sound and lasting end in the cause of world peace and was characterized by him as a most regretted disappointment. Confronted with an opportunity for a masterful and constructive piece of statesmanship, the Soviet Government, the Senator feels, allowed it to slip through its hands while indulging in an essentially warlike and petulant conduct.

Text of Statement

The text of Colonel Stimson's reply is as follows: "I have seen the text of the Russian memorandum as reported in the press. Between co-signatories of the Pact of Paris it can never be rightly thought unfriendly that one nation calls to the attention of another, its obligations or the dangers to peace which from time to time arise."

"As far back as the Hague convention of 1899, the nations of the world agreed that strangers to a dispute, on their own initiative,

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could make suggestions looking for peace between the states which were at variance, and that the exercise of that right is not to be regarded by the parties in the conflict as unfriendly. This was reaffirmed again in 1907, and has been the recognized rule ever since.

"The message of the American Government was sent not on unfriendly motives, but because this Government regards the Pact of Paris as a contract which has profoundly modified the attitude of the world toward peace, and because this Government intends to shape its own policy accordingly."

"In the language of the joint statement issued by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain on Oct. 10, 'both our governments resolved to accept the peace pact not only as a declaration of good intentions, but as a positive obligation to direct national policy in accordance with its pledge.'"

"The present declaration of the authorities of Russia that they are now proceeding with direct negotiations which will make possible the settlement of the conflict is not the least significant evidence to show that the public opinion of the world is a live factor which can be promptly mobilized, and which has become a factor of prime importance in the solution of problems and controversies which may arise between nations."

Litvinoff Claims Nations Intervened to Protect Interests of Nanking

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Maxim Litvinoff, addressing the Soviet executive committee at the Kremlin, attacked the Manchurian proposals of America, France and Britain, with which Italy is now associated, declaring that these powers made no effort to restrain China when it seized the railroad and committed other acts of violence against Soviet citizens, but suddenly intervened now when the Chinese themselves are convinced of the hopelessness of the situation and seek a settlement.

Litvinoff declared that Soviet conditions for the settlement of the railroad controversy were unchanged, and added amid loud applause: "The Chinese are convinced they cannot resist the Red army, and drew appropriate conclusions."

Mr. Litvinoff suggested that the American Government forget that it had no representative here, since it is inadequately informed on Russian conditions and attitude, and asked whether the American Government had any representative in the Chinese Ministry at Washington.

Mr. Litvinoff declared that Soviet relations with American business men had been strengthened. American feeling being especially suitable to Soviet industrialization, while a warm reception had been accorded the airplane, Land of the Soviets, in America, and other factors showed that a sympathy for the Soviet Union existed in America.

Mr. Litvinoff expressed sympathy with Germany's efforts to obtain liberation from the Versailles Peace Treaty, and said it would depend upon Germany how far that country participated in supplying Russian goods. He said that Anglo-Soviet relations, he said the Labor Government at first vainly attempted to impose the same conditions for an agreement as the Conservative Government, and added: "Lovers of peace cannot fail to greet the agreement between the two powerful countries as England and the Soviet Union."

Appeal to Pact Is Unfair to Russia, Says Japanese

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Baron Yoshio Sakatani, former Finance Minister, granted an interview in which he appears to summarize Japan's view regarding the current attempt to apply the Kellogg pact.

"As a matter of general principle," he said, "Colonel Stimson's move cannot fail to win sympathy. However, there is some doubt as to whether he has chosen the right moment. Can the move at the present moment be fairly around? Will not the consequences be detrimental to Russia if she is compelled to suspend action at this stage? China should have appealed under the pact from the outset. Instead she resorted to force. Russia was naturally obliged to retaliate. Unless restoration of the status quo is made absolutely conditional, the application of the pact would throw Russia back upon a

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seldom speedy diplomatic talk with Nanking, losing for her all the moral advantage she has gained.

"I think it queer that China appeals to the pact to save herself, since China first ignored the spirit of the pact. When she cannot get away what she took by force she appeals for help under the pact. Consistency is conspicuous by its absence. It seems to me that the Chinese boycott is another form of war to which the pact should apply. China is continually waging boycott wars against powers to which Chinese diplomats profess friendship, pleading inability to control the boycotters, who are actuated by patriotic feelings. There is much evidence to prove that Nanking encourages these boycotts. Why not apply the pact here?"

War Planes for China

NEW YORK (AP)—A second shipment of three fighting planes, part of an order of 12 placed by the Chinese Nationalist Government, is on its way to China. The total order amounts to nearly \$1,000,000.

The planes are of the type used by the United States marines in Nicaragua and by the navy for use on aircraft carriers and battleships. They carry machine guns and are capable of a speed of 150 miles an hour with full military load, including 500 pounds of bombs.

Year's Finest Bridge Built at Pittsburgh

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A bronze tablet marking the Sixth Street Bridge over the Allegheny River here as the most beautiful bridge constructed in 1929, was unveiled today by the American Institute of Steel Construction.

The unveiling Dec. 4, with Charles N. Fitts, president of the institute making the principal address. "Of late years," Mr. Fitts said, "there has been a growing realization among both engineers and fabricators that in the material in which we worked we had the opportunity not only to create wonderful structures from an engineering standpoint but, owing to its strength, its light weight and the remarkable facility with which it can be worked, it was also capable of producing beautiful structures as purely utilitarian structures."

The prize-winning bridge, designed by the bureau of bridges, department of public works, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, under the supervision of V. R. Covell, chief engineer, and A. D. Nutter, engineer of bridge design, The American Bridge Company were the builders.

Rochester to Build Student Union House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Approval of a plan for a Student Union building on the new Oak Hill campus to house all social and business activities of the student body of a \$10 annual fee for overhead expenses has just been voted here by the Students' Association of the University of Rochester.

Under the plan, a building costing \$225,000 will be erected at the head of the University Quadrangle, now being laid out as part of the Oak Hill scheme. The building will contain offices of the Alumni Association, treasurer of the Board of Control of Student Activities, student daily and annual publications and University Young Men's Christian Association. Unassigned rooms for committee and other meetings will be included.

Plans for the conduct of the building are being outlined by a student faculty committee. Although classes will open at the new campus next September, the Student Union building is not to be completed for another year.

No Finer Christmas Gift Than a BULOVA

What woman would not appreciate a Bulova "Miss Liberty"? Set with six sapphires (or emeralds), 15-jewel dustproof movement, fill-gree, bracelet.

\$37.50 CASH OR CREDIT
CREDIT TERMS
\$7.50 DOWN, \$1 A WEEK
OTHERS \$24.75 TO \$500

Also Elgins, Hamiltons, Walthams, Howards and new "Perpetual self-winding watch" on credit at nationally advertised prices.
CALL OR WRITE
American Watch & Diamond Co.
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503 5th Ave. Entrance on 42d St.
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NEW YORK CITY

YOU read the attractive advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor just as everyone else does, but sometimes you cannot recall the name or address of that shop which you intended to visit, the restaurant at which you intended to entertain, the hotel, railroad or steamship which you had planned to patronize; the school which you intended to look into for daughter or the camp for son; or there was the theater, or the mail-order advertiser, the name of which has escaped you for the moment.

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SANDYS TABLET IS UNVEILED AT JAMESTOWN, VA.

Memory of First Writer of Poetry in America Honored by Virginians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—A memorial tablet to George William Sandys, probably the first man to write poetry in America, who lived at Jamestown while Sir Francis Wyatt was Governor, was unveiled Dec. 5, with impressive ceremonies, in the Memorial Church on Jamestown Island.

The tablet is the gift of the Virginia Classical Society and other classical scholars in other parts of the United States.

Mrs. P. W. Hiden, president of the Virginia Society, donating the memorial, presented the tablet to the Association for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Mrs. J. Yaylor Ellyson, of Richmond, accepted it.

Prof. R. V. D. Macgiffin, president of the American Classical League, and head of the department of classics of New York University, delivered the chief address. Prof. H. C. Lipscomb of Randolph-Macon Woman's College at Lynchburg, gave the history of the memorial movement.

Fairfax Harrison of the Southern Railroad; Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, author of "Cradle of the Republic" and now emeritus president of the College of William and Mary; Dr. W. G. Stanard, secretary of the Virginia Historical Society; and Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, Virginia State Librarian, were invited guests.

The inscription for the tablet prepared by Prof. Frank J. Miller, emeritus professor of University of Chicago, reads:

George Sandys primo poete
Qui dum questor avarit colonie
Virginie erat
Ovidi metamorphoses
In versus Anglicos transtulit
Itaque in nostris oris opus classicum
Primum addidit
Qui antem in terris novis namque
Inter omnia silvestria
Quamvis ipse finitimus circumsecuratur
armis
Seminia tamen rerum humanarum sevit
Quas nos posteri per
Vastum continentem florescens ridimus
Idcirco et hoc monumentum
Honoris causâ d. d.
Erectum by the friends of the classics
in America under the auspices of the
Virginia Classical Association, 1929.

George Sandys was a brother of Sir Edwin Sandys, treasurer of the London company, and was himself the treasurer of the Jamestown Colony. Before coming to Virginia, he had traveled extensively in Europe and western Asia. While at Jamestown he resided with William Pierce, whose residence was not far from the present ruins of the Jaquelin-Amber House. Here he "beguiled the loneliness of his absence from polished society" by completing his translation of Ovid's Metamorphosis. The entire work was completed in 1626-10 books in English and five in Virginia. The edition of 1632 contains also Sandys' translation of the first book of Vergil's Aeneid. There is a copy in the State Library at Richmond, and D. Newton Davidson of Newport News owns a copy.

The memorial plan started about a year ago when a local news writer proposed the erection of a memorial to Sandys at Jamestown. At the

meeting of the Classical Association of Virginia in Richmond during Thanksgiving week, 1928, Mrs. P. W. Hiden of Newport News, proposed a memorial to the first American poet and the work of Sandys as a classical scholar was discussed by Dr. Walter A. Montgomery, then professor of Latin in William and Mary College.

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Treat YOURSELF to this Delicious APPLE CAKE today!

It's delightfully different from any apple cake you have ever tasted before—and it's pure—because we make it of only large, ripe, luscious apples.

Try a Piece Today
Merton L. Cushman INC. BAKERS

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All articles are priced with a thought of fairness to our customers and a reasonable profit to us.

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NEW YORK CITY

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Interest at the rate of 4 1/2% per annum will help your account grow faster

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CHARTERED 1869
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meeting of the Classical Association of Virginia in Richmond during Thanksgiving week, 1928, Mrs. P. W. Hiden of Newport News, proposed a memorial to the first American poet and the work of Sandys as a classical scholar was discussed by Dr. Walter A. Montgomery, then professor of Latin in William and Mary College.

\$30,000,000 Asked for New York Prisons

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEWBURGH, N. Y.—An extensive prison-building program providing for the expenditure of \$30,000,000 over a five-year period, is the chief feature of the State Crime Commission's legislative calendar for the coming session, according to Caleb H. Baumes (R), State Senator of Newburgh, chairman of the commission.

Mr. Baumes, who outlined the immediate objectives of the commission in an interview just granted here, declared that he would expect modernization of prison equipment to have a marked effect in improving the morale of the inmates. He attributed the outbreaks at Auburn and Dannemora last summer to the "disgraceful conditions existing in the older prisons and to favoritism in the treatment of prisoners," and expressed the views that as a result of those occurrences "the Legislature will be more responsive than in the past to the demand for modernizing the State's penal institutions."

"I look for an acceleration of the prison reconstruction program that in a few years will give this State the finest prison system in the country," he added.

The program sponsored by the commission provides for two new state prisons and modernizing most of the existing ones. For immediate needs it will recommend an appropriation of \$15,000,000 to start construction on the projected prison at Attica, acquire a site for another prison and reconstruct buildings damaged in Auburn and Dannemora. The initial appropriation exceeds by \$2,000,000 the amount which Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt stated would be needed and is only \$3,000,000 less than that which Dr. Raymond Kelb, Commissioner of Correction, recommended at a hearing before the commission last summer.

9000 CARS VISIT CAPE BRETON
HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—Nine thousand automobiles, 6000 of which were from the United States, crossed the Strait of Canso this year to Cape Breton counties, according to S. P. Chalmers, secretary of the Cape Breton Tourists' Association. The total expenditures by the tourists was estimated at \$2,350,000.

NEW YORK CITY

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Treat YOURSELF to this Delicious APPLE CAKE today!

It's delightfully different from any apple cake you have ever tasted before—and it's pure—because we make it of only large, ripe, luscious apples.

MOUNTAIN GIRT BOLIVIA LEADS IN MINERAL RICHES

Landlocked Republic in
South America Has Un-
told Wealth in Mines

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of articles, appearing Thursday since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This is the eighth article of the series.

By GASTON NERVAL

The visitor to Bolivia, since it became a Republic, has been inclined merely to take photographs of a few Indians, to go to some characteristic festivals for which the Indians have worked up an artificial enthusiasm and to buy a few articles made by the Indians.

Rarely does it occur to the writer or traveler who has visited Bolivia to state that these Indians form only a portion of the total population, that they are an isolated element which gradually is being educated and brought into step with civilization. He does not explain that the political, administrative, social and economic life of the nation is entirely in the hands of the white people. The Indian is often employed as a servant, but for the most elementary kinds of labor. The intermediate element, however, the "cholo" of mixed white and Indian blood, through education and the money he accumulates, is often able to share with the white men, and sometimes outstrips them, in work and business.

It is true that there are great numbers of Indians in Bolivia who dress in crude colors just as they appear in the photographs, who on the holiday days parade the back streets of the towns, doing exotic dances to the sound of highly inharmonious music. And it is a fact that all this is a spectacle irresistibly attractive to the tourist.

Bolivia's Famous Sons

Aside from certain differences, due to his Latin descent, the Bolivian citizen lives and works just as does the citizen of the United States. He is educated under like, though not identical, systems of instruction, plays his part in similar, though more passionate and complex, political activities, and undertakes the same business or professional work that North Americans undertake at home and abroad.

From among these white people of Bolivia have come men prominent in the political and cultural life of Latin America; idealists and martyrs in the cause of independence like Murillo; generals and triumphant leaders like Santa Cruz and Ballivian; statesmen like Linarez, Campero; orators like Baptista; natural scientists like Diaz-Romero; renowned poets like James Freyre, and industrial magnates like Patino.

Bolivian women have two outstanding examples in their fight for emancipation and economic independence. The first was Juana Azurduy de Padilla, who commanded troops for 12 years, and rose to the rank of colonel, winning many victories on the field of battle, and leaving an imperishable record of heroism and patriotic sacrifice. The second is Adela Zamudio, poetess and writer, for whose coronation in 1927 as a master of poetry, the President of Bolivia went personally from La Paz to her home at Sucre.

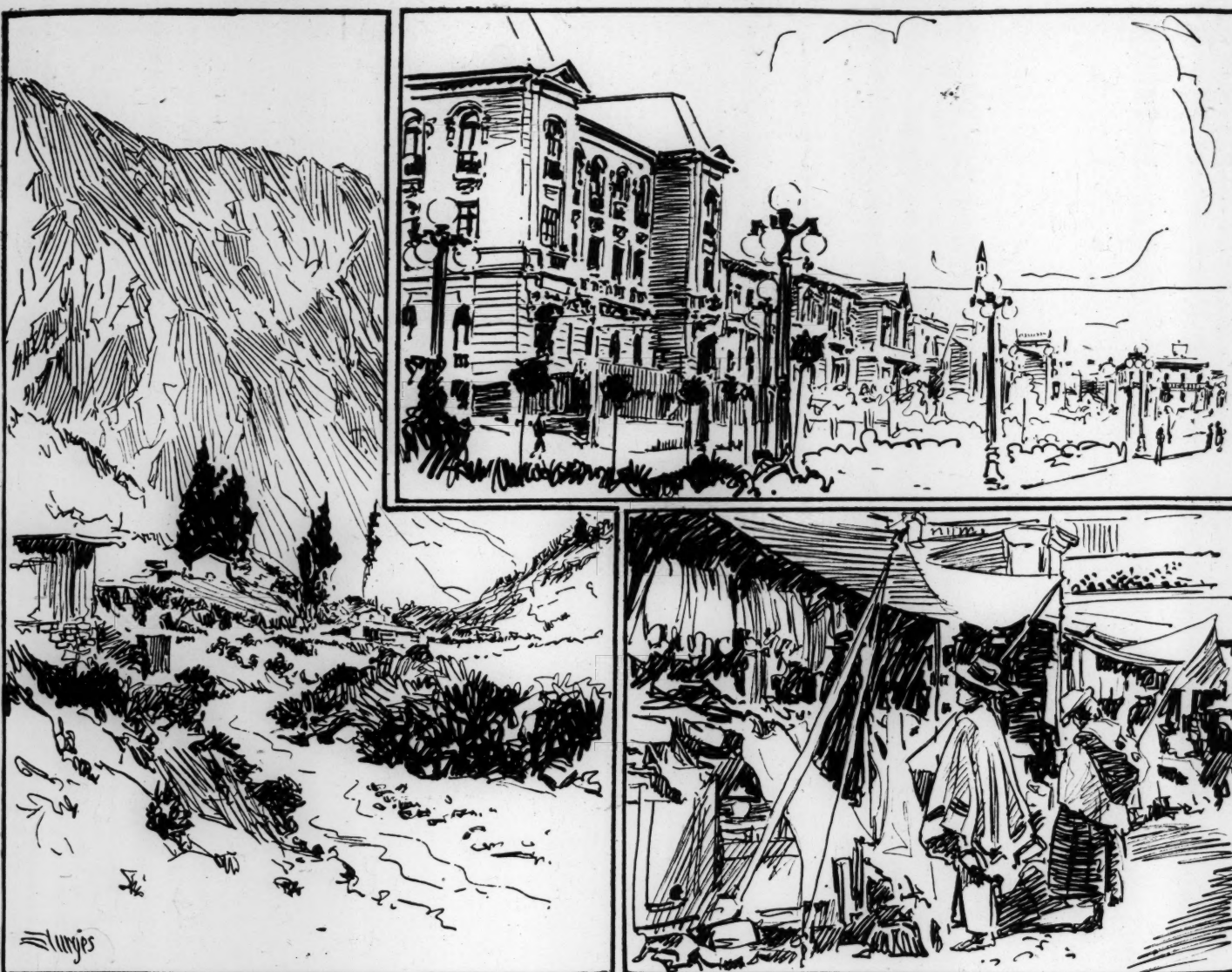
"Roof of the World"

Bolivian cities have all the improvements and comforts familiar to people of the civilized world. La Paz, the seat of the Bolivian Government, is said to have been the first city in South America to install electric light service. The mail and air lines that ply in the interior of Bolivia today form one of the most complete national services on the continent.

Bolivia has been called the "roof of the world," because the major part of its population lives on a plateau about 12,000 feet above the sea, La Paz being the highest seat of government in the world. Yet in spite of the unusual conditions members of many foreign colonies live there and carry on their daily work as energetically as if in their native lands.

When the region which is now Bolivia was discovered by the Spaniards, it formed part of the famous Inca empire, of which Peru was the center, and whose peculiarly high civilization, with its great attainments in astronomy, mathematics, fine arts and handicraft, astounded the Europeans. During the first 3½ centuries of Spanish rule Bolivia, then known as "Upper Peru," formed part of the viceroyalty of Lima, but during the last half-century before independence it was part of the viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata. In 1809 the people of Upper Peru, the majority of them sons or descendants of Spaniards, born in America, rose in arms against the Crown of Spain, inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution and of North America, but they did not achieve independence until 1825. In that year, after the battles of Ayacucho and Junin,

Rugged Range Incloses Bolivia's Picturesque Communities



On the Left (Wide World) May Be Seen a Barren Corner of El Gran Chaco, the Extensive and Generally Flat Wilderness Claimed by Both Bolivia and Paraguay, and Recently Nearly the Cause of an Outbreak of Hostilities. By Way of Contrast, a View of the Statelike Avenue 16 de Julio, the Main Street in La Paz, Bolivia.

Is Seen on the Right, Upper. Below is a Typical Open-Air Booth in the Market at La Paz. With Indians in Their Ponchos Taking Full Time Over Selecting Their Purchases. Map Shows Entirely Land-Locked Position of Bolivia in the South American Continent, the Shaded Portion Indicating the Disputed Gran Chaco Territory.



they constituted themselves into an independent republic, to which they gave the name of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar.

The territory of Bolivia occupies an area of about 650,000 square miles; more or less that of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and Italy together.

In this latter territory Bolivia has a population of scarcely 3,000,000, about that of Norway or Denmark.

When first organized as a republic, 104 years ago, Bolivia's claimed territory was almost three times as large, she having afterward lost large portions of her patrimony to each of her neighbors. The first decades of her history were a series of internal disturbances and revolutions, usual to every state in process of organization. As a result of the "War of the Pacific" with Chile in 1879, Bolivia is now landlocked in her mountains, without access to the sea. All her former seacoasts passed to Chile through that peace treaty.

This, according to Bolivians, constituted a serious obstacle to the economic progress of the nation during the years following that war, and

she is still obliged to carry on her foreign commerce through Chilean and Peruvian ports.

Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, late in 1926, proposed that the port of Arica, possession of which—though of little value to either of them—was in dispute between Chile and Peru, should be ceded to Bolivia, in return for economic compensation.

Since the beginning of this century Bolivia has enjoyed peace and order, characterized principally by the material and economic progress of the country, which has been notable and uninterrupted.

Bolivia's incalculable mineral

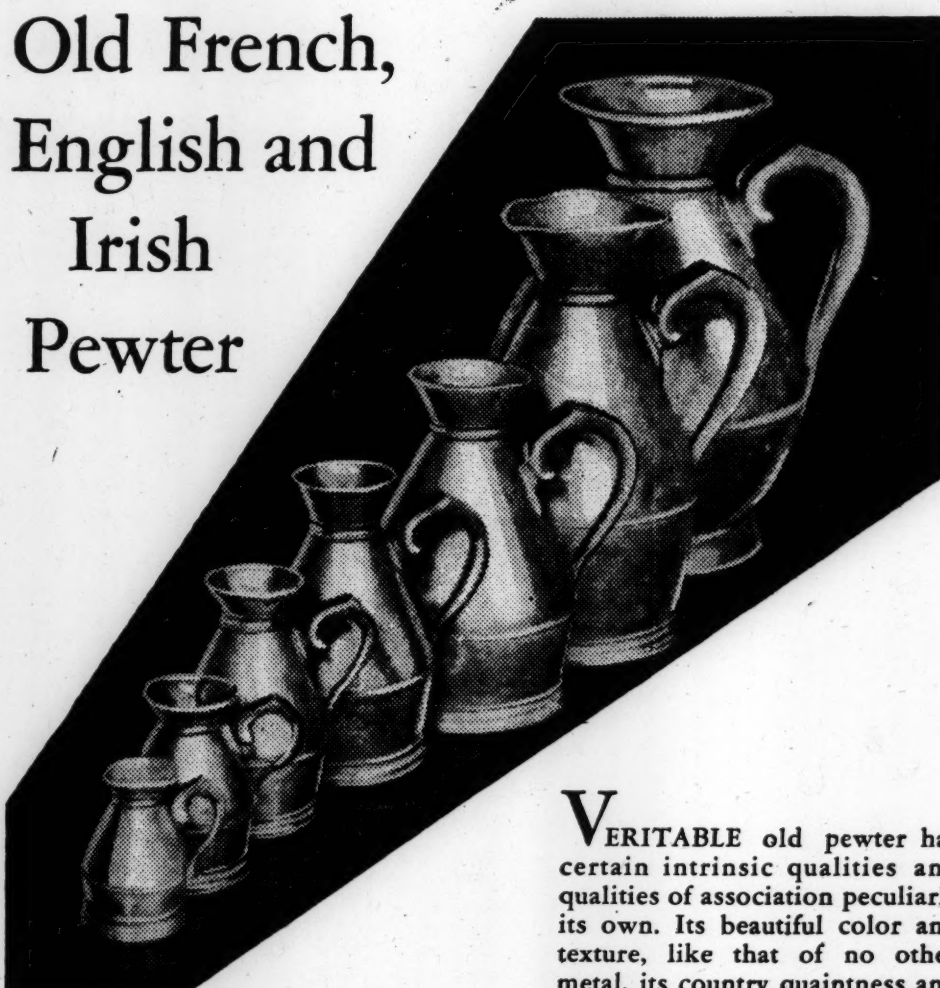
wealth plays, of course, the major part in the development of the country, for she is among the nations having the richest and most varied mineral resources in the world. Ever since the Spanish Conquest fabulous

quantities of gold, silver, tin, copper and wolfram have been continuously mined from the Bolivian mountains. Recently petroleum has been discovered in her territory, and the Standard Oil Company is now en-

AU QUATRIEME

An Extremely Interesting Collection of

Old French,
English and
Irish
Pewter



often a quite unmistakable elegance, reminding one how highly it was esteemed in earlier days, and how much it was used on the tables of the well-to-do. The collection AU QUATRIEME is rich in examples of both sorts. Particularly engaging are the expressive and amusing FRENCH *pichets*, *pintes* and *mesures*. A great many of them are drolly long-necked in comparison with ENGLISH types and the shell and double acorn thumb-pieces (the latter never found save on continental pewter) are exceedingly decorative.

Wine and Water Bottles

Here too are old wine and water bottles of beautiful design, one exquisitely pear-shaped, another octagonal with a round handle. An extraordinary old water vessel from the MIDI has a grotesque spout in the form of an animal's head. All these things are of the sort that, ranged on the shelves of *dressoir* or *vaissellier*, of dark walnut or oak, give so much of its picturesque character to the FRENCH farm house kitchen. The LOUIS XV plates and platters with graceful wavy borders are however not at all peasant pieces. And a number of 17th century plates evince a distinguished origin. Several are marked with crests and coats of arms, and one is embossed with a large fleur-de-lis, the motto *Regi Fidelis*, and the date, 1690. Among other pieces of special interest are LOUIS XIV chattering jugs and basins, LOUIS XIV candlesticks of graceful design, and several little portable *benitiers* with their

tiny cruets for oil and wine. Handsome old *saupieres*, covered vegetable dishes, and a LOUIS XVI butter dish ornamented with classic garlands and medallions, are also noteworthy.

Georgian Soup Bowls and Irish Haystack Measures

The BRITISH pieces include admirable types of plates, platters and mugs. A charming group of GEORGIAN soup bowls, old pepper pots and cup salts. Delightful GEORGIAN inkstands, the round ones with quill holes surrounding the ink pots, and several of cubical form, with little drawers for wafers and sand. There is a fine set of twenty-one plates, marked with the initials, C. C. L. And an exceedingly rare set of seven IRISH haystack measures, illustrated, which are most difficult to obtain.

FOURTH FLOOR, OLD BUILDING

JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK
WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY

Aviation Finds Jobs for Lighthouse Men in Watching Changes in Weather

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While lighthouse keepers are being turned out of work by automatic signals, a new position—that of airways keeper—has been established as a result of modern invention.

Airways keepers of the Department of Commerce are to gather weather reports along the civil airways, and when their careers have been firmly established they will leave scarcely a square mile uncovered by the radio-cast of weather information.

Weather reports will be collected along the airways about 60 miles apart, distributed to the radio stations by teletype, telephone or telegraph, and radiocast 30 minutes after every hour. Last summer 20 radiocast-

ing stations disseminating weather information were put in operation, according to announcement by Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics. Four stations were previously in operation and 15 are now under construction.

The work of the airways keeper will not be entirely without the "thrill" that went with the keeping of the light on a rockbound coast. Announcing that watch houses are now being built for the use of airways keepers in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the Department of Commerce says that as the normal snow fall is approximately 18 feet and the wind in winter assumes hurricane velocities, it is expected that the airways keepers will be shut in for about six months through the winter period.



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"DELION" HIGH
SILK HAT, imported
from France, dated 1930
by its smaller crown
and curled brim. 15.00

Accessories to the New Tailcoat Formality

HIS reasons for wearing "full evening dress" are just as numerous this season as his excuses for not wearing it were before! But tailcoat formality has an accessory code all its own from top to collar-buttons. You must be right, and if you depend upon Stern's Shops for Men, you will be.

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EYE PIQUE makes the
perfect shirt, with either
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should match the shirt,
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ALL WHITE SILK
MUFFLER, knitted in
Switzerland, silkfringed,
worn Ascot fashion.
14.50

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AUSTRIA, white satin
webbing with kidskin
ends and silk elastic
back. . . . 5.00

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TOP full dress cane.
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"STERNCREST" PAT-
ENT LEATHER OX-
FORDS are the way to
insure dancing comfort
with impeccable style.
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SILK HOSE, with new
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GLOVES with well
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CHURCHLEADERS BACK PRESIDENT ON ARMS PARLEY

Federal Council Calls for
New Definition of Na-
tional Prestige

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Representatives of the 27 denominations connected with the Federal Council of Churches adopted a message on world relations at the meeting of the executive committee strongly supporting the President's position with respect to the World Court and limitation of naval armaments.

At the suggestion of the Federal Council's commission on international justice and good will, of which Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Great Britain, is chairman, the churches of America were asked to follow with attention the progress of the forthcoming London five-power conference on naval armaments.

"Hitherto," the message stated, "nations have depended largely on their fighting power for existence, for rights, for prestige and for influence. Armaments have been fundamental in international relations and in national policies. Hereafter, in view of the commitments assumed under the peace pact of Paris, the rights of nations will be based on mutual treaties and agreements and on international law, and a nation's prestige will depend on its achievements in social justice and progress, on its practice of the essentials of civilization."

Speaking then with specific reference to the naval limitation conference to be held in London in January, the executive committee of the Federal Council said: "Let support be given our statesmen as they seek to apply the principles of the pact in dealing with naval armaments so that real and lasting reduction may be made. We regard the London conference as but another step toward a general program of reducing all armaments, land, air, and sea."

Reaffirming its stand of many years on the World Court, the council

oil said: "We urge all American citizens in our churches to study with attention the plan worked out by competent jurists for American entry into the Permanent Court of International Justice. Justice between nations is essential to world peace, but justice depends on adequate agencies and machinery for the judicial settlement of controversies. American membership in the World Court is essential. If we are to take seriously our pledges under the pact, this step, in the form recommended by the Administration and by our foremost international jurists, should have full support of all Christian people."

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, secretary of the commission on international justice and good will, in presenting the message to the churches said: "The churches regard the coming into effect of the Paris Peace Pact as a major event in the history of the United States and of the world. The pledges of this pact to renounce war and to use only the instruments and agencies of peace in seeking solution of international disputes constitute a new and powerful bulwark against the menace of war, and carried out in good faith by the Nation, will prove a turning point in human history."

Announcement was made of the resignation of George W. Wickersham as chairman of the commission on international justice and good will and the taking over of this office by Mr. Houghton. The council will consider at a later session the attitude to be taken by the churches with respect to the League of Nations, the Pan-American Arbitration Treaty, reparations and war debts and the pact and naturalization.

Afghan Envoys Leave for Europe

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CALCUTTA—Sirdar Shah Wali Khan, conqueror of Kabul and Minister designated to the Court of St. James's accompanied by Sirdar Ahmed Ali Khan, Afghan Minister to Paris and their families and staff have arrived in Peshawar and on crossing the frontier were received by General Milward.

The party reached Government House, Peshawar, and were received by Sir Norman Bolton, chief Commissioner, after which they were taken to the hotel. Mr. Khan stated that King Nadir Khan had appointed him Ambassador to London and his elder brother, Abdul Aziz Khan, now in France, as Ambassador to Moscow, and his nephew, Ahmed Ali Khan, Ambassador to Paris.

Nadir Khan's supremacy has been acknowledged by all the tribes and peace and order, he said, now prevail in Afghanistan.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Boys' clothing, hats, shoes and furnishings. Girls' coats, dresses, ensembles, riding costumes, hats, shoes and furnishings.

Children's Barber Shop

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Special
Dollar Dinner
served from 5 to 8
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Bridge and Tea
Wednesday Afternoons

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Bring the Kiddies to Toyland

FIFTH FLOOR
Duffy-Powers, Inc.

Our Gift Shop is Ready For Christmas

—with unique gifts, imaginative gifts, beautiful gifts—a wealth of rare bits of loveliness from the far-away corners of the world. You'll find them all here at Forman's—varied to suit every purse and priced to fit every purse. (Street Floor)

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COMPANY
Clinton Ave. So. Cortland St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MY ADVERTISEMENT in the Monitor has brought me many customers, they come back again and again, always telling me pleas- ant things about my home-made Candies.

If you haven't tried them you surely are missing a great treat.

I am not in the high rent district and for that reason can sell my Candy at 70c per pound, 85c delivered.

Ann Warner
300 East Main St. 58 North Clinton St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Books Stationery Art Novelties Pictures Leather Goods

Games and Toys Sporting Goods Fountain Pens Diaries Christmas Cards

Scrantom's
Rochester's
Unique Gift Stores

GAME LEAGUE ASKS WILD LIFE CONSERVATION

7,500,000 Licensed Hunters
in U. S. Be Educated as
to Protection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW ORANGE, N. J.—An American wild life conservation program providing for the maintenance of abundant thickets and underbrush on farm lands as coverts for game and restricting the destruction of game to the aggregate annual increase as determined by experts was recommended by speakers at the sixteenth annual American Game Conference at the Pennsylvania Hotel. More than 200 game commissioners, sportsmen, conservationists and game experts attended the sessions.

I. T. Quinn, Alabama Game and Fish Commissioner, who presided, said that the problem of conservation was awakening more widespread interest now than ever before and urged that the 7,500,000 licensed hunters in the United States be educated to the importance of wild life protection.

The economic trend toward intensive farming is being reflected in depletion of bird life in the United States through destruction of game coverts, Aldo Leopold, chairman of a special committee on the formulation of an American wild life conservation policy, said. He urged that some plan be devised to show farmers that "game crops, as well as farm crops, can be revenue producing."

William C. Adams, director of the division of fish and game, Massachusetts Department of Conservation, said that his State was the only one in which electricity was used for hatching and brooding of quail. M. H. Lackie, of the Game Conservation Institute, Clinton, N. J., said his statistics showed that the electricity process produced a greater percentage of adult birds than could be reared by bantam hens or in the wild.

Hunters should be instructed not to shoot certain types of hawks which eat vermin, Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the American MacVicar, head gamekeeper at the Hempstead House Estates, however, took issue with Dr. Pearson's view in another report in which he recommended the extermination of all hawks because of their predatory habits toward game.

The resolutions requested that the number of federal game protectors be increased and that legislation be adopted which would give federal officers the necessary recognition, protection and legal defense in the federal courts. The recommendations will be sent to a congressional committee with a proposal that game wardens receive the same protection offered United States postal employees, prohibition officers and other members of the federal police.

AMERICAN ADHERENCE TO COURT IS CLOSER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The ground has been cleared for President Hoover's signature to the articles of American adherence to the World Court, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, announced.

Mr. Stimson explained that the

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I am not in the high rent district and for that reason can sell my Candy at 70c per pound, 85c delivered.

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way had been arranged for American adherence through action of the other members of the World Court at Geneva. The League Council and Assembly have now accepted the Root formula for American adherence which clears away the difficulties previously presented by the five Senate reservations. The Root formula, in the form of an amended protocol to the court, is now before the 50-odd members of the court for their individual acceptance.

Edison Congratulated by New Jersey State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Resolutions congratulating Thomas A. Edison on his distinguished career have been presented on behalf of the State of New Jersey at the library of his experimental plant here. The resolutions were on engrossed vellum, bound in book form and signed by Governor Larson as ex-officio chairman of the committee of 100; Thomas N. McCarter, chairman; Albert C. Wall, Louis Bamberger, Sidney M. Colgate, Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University; Adrian Lyon, the Right Rev. Paul Matthews, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey; William A. Stevens, Attorney General; Edward C. Stokes, formerly Governor of New Jersey; Elizabeth C. Verga and Dr. John M. Thomas, president of Rutgers University. Mr. McCarter made the presentation. All the signatories except Governor Larson were present.

Mr. Edison received the scroll with the remark: "You Americans are the most sentimental persons I ever saw." He discussed his experiments in making rubber and said he had been working day and night recently on his new method of rubber manufacturing. Several "important and knotty problems" are now facing him in the process, he added.

Ordinary golden-rod has been found to contain even more rubber than he thought when he first discovered its possibilities. Mr. Edison declared. Although the products of his process will cost more than the present commercial rubber, he added, they will be of better grade.

Mr. and Mrs. Edison are starting immediately for their winter home in Fort Myers, Fla., where the inventor will continue his experiments in rubber manufacture.

'Lost Subway' Line Found in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In the subterranean labyrinth which honeycombs Manhattan a "lost subway" has just been found.

The presence of the old boring has come to light in records through which the Tunnel Commission is going in consideration of a scheme to relieve mid-town traffic congestion by the construction of a spur line. What was known as "Lexington Avenue's folly" and has been 18 years forgotten, now may serve, therefore, to save the city millions of dollars.

The records show that in 1911, when the Interborough Rapid Transit Company refused to co-operate with the city in constructing and operating an East Side subway line to be run in conjunction with its Broadway line, the city undertook to build its own subway and let the contract for just such a spur as is needed now from Twenty-sixth Street to Forty-second Street. Before work on the line stopped, much of the boring through the solid rock had been completed.

GOOD-WILL PROPOSAL ACCEPTED BY BOLIVIA

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—The Government of Bolivia has accepted the proposal made by the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs that diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Paraguay be resumed.

It is expected here that Paraguay's acceptance will be received at any moment. If Paraguay does accept, the ministers of both nations to Uruguay will meet with Rufino T. Dominguez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, here to fix a date for renewal of relations.

POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

ROANOKE, Va. (P)—Three hundred fruit growers of Virginia and North America gathered here for the joint meeting of the American Pomological Society and the Virginia Horticultural Society, finished up their business by electing the following officers: Dr. J. C. Blair, Urbana, Ill., president; Dr. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, Can., and R. A. Van Meter, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, vice-presidents; W. R. Cole, Amherst, Mass., secretary; and H. C. Miles, Milford, Conn., treasurer.

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EMPHASIS PUT UPON TRAINING FOR VOCATIONS

2000 Delegates Attending
Sessions of Association
in New Orleans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Proposals to extend vocational training were drafted by a legislative committee of the American Vocational Association, and a vote on these proposals was expected during the four-day convention here of the organization. The committee's purpose was to ask the present Congress to pass additional legislation to promote vocational education.

Social and economic importance of such training was emphasized at the first session of the conference, attended by approximately 2000 delegates.

The Federal Farm Board was represented by William F. Schilling of Northfield, Minn., a board member, who explained how the National Government has undertaken to improve the marketing of farm products. Mr. Schilling asked Congress to pass additional legislation to promote vocational education. Social and economic importance of such training was emphasized at the first session of the conference, attended by approximately 2000 delegates.

He estimated that 2,000,000 farmers, or approximately one-third of those in the Nation, are members of co-operative organizations through which the board intends to lend its assistance.

Turning from economic discussions, another speaker at the first general session stressed the social benefits of vocational guidance.

"We are looking to home economics education to give the people help in developing successful homes," said Mrs. Mildred W. Wood, a state supervisor of home economics.

"If this type of education produces vocationally efficient home-makers, who appreciate that their work is a fine art and that the technique of home-making must be bound up with the happiness and welfare of individuals, successful homes will be the result. From these will come socially efficient men and women."

George P. Hambrecht of Madison, Wis., was elected president by the National Association of State Directors of Vocational Education. Other officers chosen included E. B. Matthews of Little Rock, Ark., president, and J. D. Blackwell of Baltimore, Md., secretary-treasurer.

GASOLINE TRADE FACES 8,000,000 BARREL SURPLUS

(Continued from Page 1)

only to get the greatest possible quantity of oil to the market in the shortest possible time. I feel we have made much progress toward conservation at this meeting."

The problem of balancing gasoline production with demand is a much more difficult one than that of checking over-production of crude oil, and it has been made harder by the erection of the past year's some 10 new refineries and expansion among the old.

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The Steelfel Saxophone Orchestra will provide unusual music and the Observer will tell you some things of interest.

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He earns \$35 a week and saves at least \$3.50 each week. At the end of two years he has saved \$364 and has earned \$16,364 in interest.

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stage three-fifths of this program, which implies an outlay of \$2,000,000 lire, have been accomplished in less than four years' time.

Village Well Organized

For the agricultural reclamation and improvement of the estate of Maccaresse, a whole village has been founded, on the lines of those which were built in the zones devastated by the war. It is known as the Castel San Giorgio, and has been equipped with schools, children's asylum, co-operative shops and stores, cold storage, butcher's shop, up-to-date work-shops, electric light, drinking water and 30 hectares of kitchen garden at the disposal of the inhabitants.

The estate has been divided into 45 farms of from 80 to 100 hectares each; 31 of these are already in working order and have been connected by a network of roads totaling about 50 kilometers. The red buildings of each agricultural center are of uniform type; each farmhouse has 10 rooms with all modern comforts. A stable for 52 cows or oxen, a smaller stable for six horses, a depot for carts, a magazine, an oven, etc.

The land has been prepared for irrigation, which has partly been begun with water from the river Arnone, while a great trench is being dug which will enable the Tiber to pour in on the reclaimed land its rich fertilizing water at the rate of five cubic meters per second. Within a year and a half this work will be completed, and irrigation, together with the sun and overcoming the summer droughts, will accomplish the producing of record crops on hitherto barren soil.

Dry Pasturage Reduced

From an agricultural point of view the results are equally extraordinary. The dry pasturage, which covered 1630 hectares has now been reduced to 520; the marshy pasturage now covers only 400 hectares; the marshes and pools, which formerly occupied 390 hectares, will have entirely vanished in a few months' time; the marshy woodland has been reduced from 360 to only 30 hectares.

On the other hand, 1300 hectares have been reclaimed from the waters and subjected to a more modern method of cultivation; a regular agricultural rotation is being established; 500 hectares of forage yield seven cuts a year, and 800 hectares left to grass give a great impulse to cattle breeding, so much so that there are now about 3000 cattle in the stables of Maccaresse.

A modern central depot will soon collect milk from the various farms. Moreover, there are special kitchen-gardens for artichokes and asparagus, orchards covering 30 hectares and a poultry farm of 15 hectares with 10,000 fowl.

Four years ago the average yearly yield per hectare was of about 500

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lire. When the land will be completely reclaimed, irrigated and improved, it is calculated that each hectare will give a profit of

SOUTH SEEKING BETTERMENT OF NEGRO PEOPLE

Interracial Commission Aims to Correct Injustices With Encouraging Results

By CULLEN B. GOSNELL
Director, Institute of Citizenship,
Emory University

When the war between the states was over and the Negroes had been emancipated, the South faced a serious problem of readjustment of the former slaves to the new conditions. This has been an ever-present problem and most difficult to solve. For a long while lynching was quite common and there are plenty of southerners who advocate it today. A former Governor of South Carolina publicly declared himself in favor of this practice.

There is an organization whose headquarters are in Atlanta that is doing a great service in racial adjustment. This is the Southern Interracial Commission of which Dr. W. W. Alexander is director. This commission was set up in 1918. Its objectives in general are twofold:

(1) The correction of interracial injustices and the betterment of conditions affecting Negroes;
(2) The improvement of those interracial attitudes out of which unfavorable conditions grow.

Much Fruit Borne
In the 10 years that the Interracial Commission (now known as the Commission on Interracial Co-operation) has been in existence its work has borne much fruit. In the first place it met the tense interracial crisis following the armistice and led the way through it with a minimum of friction.

Just after the armistice was signed there was an outbreak of rioting and lynchings in the South as well as in other sections of the country. Negroes who had served in the army at home and abroad were rather obstreperous, and when they returned home the trouble began. The Commission on Interracial Co-operation organized interracial committees in various communities as agencies of understanding and confidence.

Soon the fires of antagonism were checked and the threatening conflagration was averted. The commission has organized and trained large numbers of white and colored people in conference and co-operation. Very few intelligent white people who were sympathetic with the idea could be found in 1918, and Negro leaders held out little hope of a hundred representative white and colored men and women who are members of the commission.

Frank Discussions Held
These people meet annually and discuss interracial problems in a frank and a sincere way. In addition, there are strong committees in nine southern states as well as hundreds of local committees which get together and discuss these problems.

The commission has successfully withstood and outlived the opposition of reactionary forces. At one time it was notified not to hold any more meetings in Atlanta. Mixed groups of university students were broken up. Now it has the confidence of chambers of commerce, churches, newspapers and intelligent men and women generally.

Through publicity, organization, legislation, and assistance to public officials, the commission has aided in reducing mob violence. For the five-year period from 1918 to 1923 the average of lynchings was 61 a year. For the five years ending with 1927, the average was 22. In 1928 there were only 11. A large part of this reduction is due to the work of the commission.

Work of the Commission
Among other things the commission has done the following may be listed: It has organized college courses in race relations; enlisted the co-operation of women's organizations, stimulated religious interest; influenced legislation and has encouraged the production of literature in the interracial field. The Commission on Interracial Co-operation has undertaken the solution of the South's thorny problem and it is acquiring itself nobly. Great credit for the success of this work is due to Dr. Alexander. Scarcely anyone knows of the difficulties he has to grapple with and the disappointments he confronts, yet he works on in the face of these troubles.

Georgian Justice Investigated
The past decade has witnessed the rapid growth of agencies to deal with social problems. One of the most useful state administrative departments in Georgia is the Department of Public Welfare. This department was created in 1920 and Philip Weltner was its first head. Its main objectives are the reclamation of human derelicts and the relief of suffering humanity.

Synthetic Gasoline Plans Announced

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Plans for entrance into world trade by the Standard Oil Company, the international corporation recently formed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and the I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany for the making of synthetic gasoline through a German hydrogenation process have been announced.

Frank A. Howard, manager of development of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and president of the Standard Development Company of New York, has been named president of the new company. He is now supervising the construction of a new plant at Bayway, N. J., it was said, where the German process will be used on a large scale on crude oils which cannot be treated successfully by the cracking process. It was explained that in the process hydrogen is forced at high pressure in the presence of chemical agents, into crude oil products and gasoline is produced by changing the chemical structure of the carbons in the crude oil. The process, it was declared, will give a gallon of gasoline for each gallon of certain types of crude oil.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, it was said, is now building plants at Baton Rouge, La., and Baytown, Tex., in addition to the Bayway plant.

man derelicts and the relief of suffering humanity.

The Georgia Department of Public Welfare has done a splendid work under Miss Rhoda Kauffman and Dr. Comer Woodward. Both of these people are thoroughly grounded in the social sciences. While Miss Kauffman was executive secretary of the department, a great piece of research was done by a member of her staff, Hugh Fuller. Mr. Fuller made a study of the administration of justice in Georgia; he went through thousands of cases over a 10-year period. Many great scholars have commended Mr. Fuller for this work. At the present time he is engaged by the University of Virginia in a similar study in that State.

The Department of Public Welfare aids the counties in social work. A member of the staff visits each of the 151 counties at least once a year. Attempts are being made to get each county to employ a social worker.

There is one man in the department whose special work relates to jails. This man, T. B. Mimms, visits and inspects county jails and makes recommendations about their care. Mr. Mimms has written an interesting pamphlet on "Humanizing Jails in Georgia." His work, needless to say, is bearing fruit. County jails are cleaner and jail officials are dealing with the occupants in a more humane way.

Thus problems of racial and social readjustment are being attacked in the southern states and with great success. These problems are not easy to solve, nevertheless great progress is being made toward their solution.

Italian Royalty Visits Vatican, Making History

ROME (P)—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena paid their long-awaited visit to Pope Pius XI and in so doing they made history. They were the first sovereigns of united Italy to enter the Vatican, which only recently ceased to be a place of self-imposed imprisonment for the pontiffs.

The King and Queen journeyed to Vatican City, the newest political entity in Europe, with an imposing retinue of courtiers, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dino Grandi, and Count de Vecchi, Italian Ambassador to the Holy See.

The monarchs and the Pope met in the Vatican throne room. They were alone there; the doors were closed and guarded, and what they said no one knows. The conversation was made possible by the approval given by the King and the Pontiff to the treaties signed at the Lateran Palace last Feb. 11, ending the 60-year-old so-called "Roman Question."

Hundreds of thousands of Romans and Italians from all parts of the country saw the royal progress through Rome in closed automobiles. As soon as the audience was over, the Pope walked part of the way to the door with the King and the Queen. The royal pair carried religious gifts presented by the Pontiff.

After leaving the pontifical apartments, the monarchs went with their party, escorted by a group of ecclesiastics to the office of Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, who with Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, had been given most credit for bringing about the settlement of the Roman question. The cardinal escorted the royal party to his reception room, where took place the various presentations and introductions of the respective staffs.

After the meeting with Cardinal Gasparri, the sovereigns left and descended to the basilica of St. Peter's, passing through the dual hall and the royal hall.

The return journey to the Quirinal followed the same route, the people cheering their King and Queen again to the echo. At the Quirinal Palace the sovereigns left the cars, and artillerymen gave them a final salute.

Seizure of Parked Motorcars Upheld

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The action of the Department of Street Cleaning in removing parked automobiles at the direction of the Police Department and restoring them to owners upon payment of a \$10 fee was upheld in a decision just handed down by Justice George L. Canning of the Municipal Court. The practice, based on a long neglected city ordinance, was resorted to last spring by Grover A. Whalen, Police Commissioner, as a means of clearing congested streets of parked vehicles.

The decision was in a test case brought by M. L. Weiss, Inc., a construction corporation at 276 Fifth Avenue. Following the decision, J. J. and A. L. Weiss, attorneys for the corporation, announced that the case would be taken to the United States Supreme Court, which is permissible when a constitutional question is involved.

**PERU NATIONALIZATION
BILL WINS APPROVAL**
LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The legislation project for the establishing of double nationalization of foreigners residing in Peru was read at the Chamber of Deputies and approved. Foreigners who may be able to prove they have resided more than five years or that they have married Peruvians or have Peruvian children may be authorized to adopt the Peruvian nationality without losing their own origin providing they can furnish the Minister of the Interior with sufficient data regarding their character and good habits.

Neckties, Sausages, Dry Goods, Hardware, Fish—Everything



Chicago's Department Store Unlimited—No Exterior Decorator Planned the Counter Displays. No Interplanetary Floorwalkers to Guide Bargain Hunter's About. But There's Business in the Air for Every Foot of the Three Blocks.



A Picturesque Lemon Merchant of Maxwell Street.

RATIFICATION SOUGHT OF TRADE CONVENTION

By Cable From Monitor Bureau
PARIS—Governmental delegates of 29 nations have gathered here to give effect to the convention adopted a year ago at Geneva abolishing the prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports with a few exceptions.

Most of these had been applied owing to the war, and the resumption of post-war normal trading conditions is desired.



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Maxwell Street, Where the Trading East Meets the Bargaining West

Where Languages Exist Like Oranges, in Dozens, and Nationalities by the Gross, but With One Uniformity, the Making of a Deal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago
STREET cars make a flashing red and cream trail north and south on Halsted Street, dividing Chicago's greatest open-air department store into two unequal parts. That open-air store is Maxwell Street, a cobbled thoroughfare infested with rumbling two-wheeled pushcarts, ambling autotricks, polished sedans, delivery wagons and rickety wooden sidewalk booths. Its business section is about three city blocks long, somewhat dusty on a dry day, but slippery and muddy when rainy.

There is no mistaking its cosmopolitan appeal. Languages exist like oranges, by the dozen; nationalities by the gross, thus making world groupings by the measurements of commercial trade. "A babel of tongues" is a flat phrase with which to describe the heterogeneous street; there is noisy humor and colorful incidents, as clashing and diversified as the goods displayed in every shop and stand and cart. There is haggling, argument and smiling appeals flashed on every hand by young and old—in the main, Jewish—salesmen, anxious to sell their variegated wares, at the same time to convince the buyer of his bargain.

Picturesque? Of course. It is like a foreign fair, only with a variableness in language, customs and races, but with one uniformity, that of making a bargain. Polyglot Americanisms echo in a variety of brogues, rumbles and twangs that make a fog of conversational din. Shopkeepers shout their wares, booth owners yell the qualities of their stock, and sidewalk vendors call insistent attention to their bargains. Denials and affirmations counter back and forth, and an exchange of goods and cash follows.

"We GOT IT!"
A young woman who has a five or six-year-old boy at her heels, asks a begoggled sidewalk merchant diffidently, "Have you any suits for this little boy?" Without hesitation the eager one shouts, "Lad, we got it." The accent on the possessive verb is loudly stressed. In the salesman's eagerness, he pushes her into a dimly lighted store, and the youngster follows in their wake.

Overcoats of all hues, leather coats, men's suits and denim overalls are hung on the three walls of the shop. Outside, similar garments proclaim the store's trade to the passers-by.

Clothing salesmen possess nearly 50 per cent of the Maxwell Street trade, and a remarkable "bargain" may often be obtained. Fur coats for women are hung high off the sidewalk, their qualities proclaimed by the sidewalk salesmen in this wise, "Mister, they're bargains, I'm telling you the truth." Pointing to the garments for men, "Fifteen dollars for a fine overcoat." Shimmering dinner, afternoon, street and house dresses have a rainbow appeal; sweaters of a hundred hues, underwear, and stockings imitate their colorfulness.

Before each shop is displayed prominently and in profusion its stock in trade. The glass and china shops have boards on boxes, with bushel baskets of gaudy glassware, etched or tinted with glaring colors or embellished with ruby or scrawling gold decorations. Baby, mustache and egg cups vie with the display of chinaware in the windows. Goblets and dessert glasses sparkle and gleam in the afternoon light. Eels, salmon, mackerel, shrimps in their natural pinkish-gray skin tanks, and live carp swimming in a tin tank are on one side of the entrance to a fish store. On the other, dried herring, tinned anchovies, and flaked fish are grouped in piscatorial confusion and odor. At each glance from the prospective buyer, the bulky, white-aproned proprietor makes remarks complimenting his wares, his hopes high.

Between the narrow space occupied by the stores' displays and the street booths which edge up over the curbing is the open space of sidewalk filled with a milling, shuffling crowd of shoppers. Here is a blue-denned, swarthy and short Mexican, with the suns of Mazatlan burned

upon his broad cheek bones; there a felt-hatted Negro buying a pair of work shoes from a conglomerate pile of patent, maroon, tan, and black footgear—Polish, Italian, Russian, Turk, Armenian, and even a Chinese or two, mingle with the American contingent in these crowded ways. Two small colored girls voice strident demands for some "awrungs" while the keeper of the fruit booth answers their mother's query with "Six fer fifteen, lady."

"Anybody, Everybody"
A bearded man in a suit too large for his frame operates a phonograph whose nasturtium-shaped scarlet horn blares out a tiny refrain over his assorted records. When the playing record hits a flaw in its revolutions and repeats itself before he can stop it, he quickly dumps the record below his booth in chagrin. Near by a sidewalk vender, over a tripoded suitcase, echoes a humorous, "Anybody, everybody: everybody, anybody," to the smiles of the crowd.

Round loaves of rye bread, "Zimmet-kuchen," seed cakes, rolls, pretzels, and tiny circular biscuits of a puffy brown, hanging on a looped string, are seen in a baker's promiscuous array. An odor of apple turnovers wafts from the doorway. Sausages, fat, slender, oval, or bulbous, hang in street booths where shawled women cut them amid round, square, and cone-shaped cheeses in promiscuous array. Dried mushrooms on strings resemble gigantic pine cones; dried apples, apricots, and prunes, lie in open wooden boxes. Tiny buds of garlic, the bells their potter and blitter, and globular white onions add to the tempting display of foodstuffs for the passing parade. Blankets, comforters, towels and handkerchiefs are in a booth next to an array of goose that honk disconcertingly, and chickens with cardboard tags, lettered with "65c, 85c, 95c." Pillows and hats, caps and bathrobes—a bewildering variety of clothing—make a lane down the quarter block in view over the passing heads and shoulders. 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KINCHINJUNGA WITHSTANDS ASSAULT BY MAN

German Explorers Fall Short
of Second Highest Peak
of Himalayan Range

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CALCUTTA.—Kinchinjunga, the second highest peak of the Himalayan range (28,400 feet) remains, like Mt. Everest, unconquered even after the latest determined attempt by German climbers (Drs. Peigl and Allwein and Herr Julius Brenner), who have just returned to Darjeeling. The plucky Germans have, however, established a record for Kinchinjunga, having ascended 24,450 feet, beating the record of the Norwegians, Rubenson and Aas, who reached 23,900 feet on Kabru.

The climbers formed an advanced base camp on the Upper Zemu glacier at 17,000 feet, arriving there on Aug. 28. From there they decided that their line of attack should be up the eastern spur, and established a further camp (Camp 7) immediately below the razor-edged arête of that spur.

They were almost at the summit of this arête when a heavy snowstorm on Sept. 8, 9 and 10 destroyed all their work. No communication could be carried on between the base camp and Camp 7 for some days, and the latter had to be moved back on account of the risk of avalanches. On Sept. 14 they were able to start again, and another four days' work took them to the top of the arête, where they formed Camp 8 at 20,000 feet.

These were followed by a succession of 14 ice pillars, or gendarmes, of heights up to 200 feet, and there being no means of getting round these they had to be surmounted with the aid of ropes and ice ax.

They were aided here by the fact that on this part of the eastern spur there is extremely little wind, but they found the ice more difficult to negotiate than Alpine ice, and it was a larger proportion of hard snow. An entire staircase had therefore to be cut for the porters, up which they followed the climbers, each party being roped.

The sun leaves this part of the spur at an early hour, thus improving climbing conditions but intensifying the cold, and the climbers could very rarely go on after 2 o'clock. On Sept. 30 they established Camp 10 above the last gendarme, having for the last few nights bivouacked on narrow ice ledges between the gendarmes.

Summit in Full View
The summit was in full view and seemed to present no great difficulty. The last thousand feet appeared to be easy rock climbing and not very steep. On Oct. 3, after a rest of a day or two, they attempted to establish a camp higher on the slope, but were unable to find a suitable site owing to the soft snow from the previous fall, in which they were wading knee deep.

They retraced their steps to Camp 10, and next morning snow started to fall and continued through the fifth and sixth, the climbers' discomfort being accentuated by the bitter wind. On the fifth another unsuccessful attempt was made to get higher, but the snow came down more heavily than ever on the seventh and they were forced to begin their descent on the eighth before it was too late. The cold was intense. At 5 o'clock every evening the thermometer registered 30 degrees of frost.

The descent had to be made in small parties, and one of these had the misfortune to encounter an avalanche. Luckily this was a small one and the only loss incurred was that of packs and kit. As a result, this party had to spend the night at 20,000 feet without tents, blankets or sleeping bags. The descent was very difficult as steps had to be re-cut, and going was very heavy with heavy packs in the shoulder-deep snow.

On the twelfth they reached Camp 6, which was under six feet of snow, to find their cook and some provisions waiting for them. From here they made their way to the base camp and back to Darjeeling by easy stages.

British Co-operatives
Number 5,885,135
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The statistical department of the British Co-operative Union has completed its task of compiling the figures relating to the co-operative movement in 1928. These show that last year there were 1245 retail co-operative societies, with a total membership of 5,885,135, an increase of 306,097 on the previous year.

In 1927 the total share capital of the movement amounted to £92,281,093; in 1928 it had grown to £99,327,922, an increase of £7,046,829. The total share capital of the retail co-operative societies amounted to £118,663,666, an increase of £8,889,331 on the previous 12 months. Societies' reserve and insurance funds for 1928 are shown as £8,073,962, an increase of £870,956 on 1927.

The trade of the distributive societies for the year amounted to £209,389,555, which was an increase of £9,464,617 in comparison with 1927. The number of workers employed by the retail societies in 1928 was 187,576, which exceeded the number engaged in 1927 by 9633 persons. These workers received wages totaling £21,697,707, which was an increase on the wages paid in 1927 by £1,281,329.

Productive and service societies increased their total membership from 38,766 to 39,804; their trade from £6,277,492 to £6,591,232, and their share capital from £1,762,163 to £1,878,938. The share capital of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society has increased by £925,765 and the loan capital by £5,666,599, while the increase in trade as compared with 1927 was £594,412. The present share capital of the society amounts to £7,677,230 and the loan capital, including bank department, £4,406,309.

The total trade for 1928 was £87,735,282. The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society's figures show that the share capital was greater by £21,232 and the loan capital by £377,519. The society's trade for 1928 was £15,723,370.

DANZIG HARBOR TRADE EXPANDS BEYOND PRE-WAR

Poland Claims Credit for Improvement, but Germany Finds Other Grounds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN.—In a comparative study of the German harbors nothing is more striking than the post-war prosperity of the free port of Danzig. Both German and Polish observers agree in admitting its progress, although they widely differ in their interpretation of the causes of the phenomenon.

Before the war Danzig harbor, which was then much smaller than it is now, often proved much too large for the relatively small traffic of the port. Nowadays all the berthing space, despite the increased length of piers and wharves, is fully occupied and in the roadstead there is a constant coming and going of vessels belonging to all nations.

Statistics show that in 1900 Danzig had a turnover of 1,500,000 tons, which by the middle of 1914 had increased to 2,500,000 tons a year. Last year the turnover had climbed to 8,615,682 tons and the number of incoming ships had gone up to 6198 as compared with 2992 in 1912. It must be remembered, too, that the shipping tonnage capacity of the ships calling at Danzig has greatly increased, having gone from 332 net registered tons in 1912 to 595 net registered tons in 1928. In 1912 only 11 foreign nations sent ships to Danzig; in 1928 no fewer than 28 foreign flags were represented. In short, Danzig had become in the real sense of the words an international port.

Sally-port of Trade
The Poles attribute this prosperity chiefly to the fact that Danzig has since the war become the sally-port of the Polish hinterland. German observers are loath to acknowledge that much credit is due to Poland. It is indisputable that under pre-war conditions when Danzig's hinterland was split up into three different economic and political spheres, with Germany, Poland and Russia, the port was a natural center of trade.

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Covers Many Phases
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LONDON.—While the annual report of the Fuel Research Board covers every phase of fuel research, its most interesting feature is that dealing with the progress of low temperature carbonization.

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TELEPHONE-FOGHORN
COMBINE AIDS SHIPS
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—A combination of the telephone and foghorn is being tried out on the Clyde to minimize the fog danger to navigation. Sound, as is well known, travels at the rate of about 1100 feet a second, while telephonic signals carried by electricity are practically instantaneous. These facts have been put to use at the Cumbrae lighthouse.

When the foghorn sounds, the radio telephone begins at once to count one, two, three and so on. The interval between the figures is the time that sound takes to travel one mile, namely 4.4 seconds. When the ship operator hears it he knows from the last figure counted his approximate distance from the lighthouse.

AUSTRIAN MOTOR FIRMS
ARE TO CO-OPERATE
BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA.—An agreement has been reached between the two principal Austrian automobile manufacturers, namely the Austro-Daimler-Puchberg Works and the Steyr Works for the purpose of the closest co-operation in future production.

While each firm continues independent as regards economic and financial development, great economies and elimination of unnecessary competition are expected to result from a common sales department and an understanding over the types of vehicles to be manufactured. This rationalization, it is hoped, will help to reduce the importation of foreign automobiles, which now forms a big item in Austria's adverse trade balance.

DANISH PEACE LOVER
TO VISIT MACDONALD
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COPENHAGEN.—According to arrangements, Dr. P. Munch, Danish Foreign Minister, will pay a visit to the British Prime Minister in January. Dr. Munch, like Ramsay MacDonald, is a fervent peace lover and propagandist of many years standing. Both will be entertained at a dinner by the Anglo-Danish Society, Jan. 15.

TAX REVENUES TAKE BIG JUMP IN RUMANIA

New Minister of Finance
Proves Ability to Achieve Results

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST.—Virgil Madgearu, former Minister of Industry, who recently succeeded Mihail Popovici as Minister of Finance, has again demonstrated his capacity for work and his ability to effect results.

One of his first acts was to send out orders to all regional administrators to intensify activity in collecting taxes for the fiscal year, adding that those administrators whose quotas remain in arrears as in the past will be dismissed as incompetent.

It was discovered that no administrator has, during the past 10 months, collected more than 50 per cent of taxes due while others have collected as little as 4 per cent. When this was discovered Mr. Madgearu had it published, giving the names of the delinquents.

Whether or not credit is due to the energy of Mr. Madgearu, receipts for October have already passed the quota for that month by 600,000,000 lei, or nearly 4,000,000. Total receipts for the month amounted to 6,000,000,000 lei, or nearly \$25,000,000. Much of the excess is due to favorable crops and a favorable export season, and yet prices have been so low that many have been reluctant to sell. It is officially reported that granaries of the leading shipping ports are filled, and that those who are able to secure sufficient credit are awaiting better markets.

Even though the state revenue was unusually favorable during October, and promises to be much more so during November and December, there is still little hope of balancing the budget for the first time in half a century, to feed her peasants in the districts which had been struck by drought.

At present the Minister of Finance, ex-professor at the Commercial Academy of Bucharest, is busy, in addition to intensifying the collection of taxes, making out what promises to be Rumania's most scientific budget, and one which will probably put an end to the financial crisis, and at the same time to strengthen the hands of the present progressive Government that it will be able to carry out the many reform measures lately introduced.

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CLEARS AWAY SLUMS
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OLDHAM, Eng.—One of the largest slum clearance projects ever carried out in the north of England has been completed here. The Grosvenor Street area, that covered many thousands of square yards and fronted on the Rochdale Road, has

been wholly removed and more than 300 ill-lit, ill-ventilated, and ill-conditioned dwellings have been demolished. The work was done by the city authorities.

The 300 families who were dispossessed by reason of the clearance have been provided with new homes. At Barrowhawe and Greenacres new estates have been built and those who dwelt amid the squalor of the Grosvenor Street area have been transferred to the clean houses, clean streets, and clean air of these new building sites.

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The recent interpretation by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the British North American Act of 1867, by which women had been considered sufficiently "persons" to become senators in Canada, left the British peeresses in a more illogical position than ever, since, in the whole Empire, only South Africa and Great Britain herself still denied their women the right of entry to the House of Lords.

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Bills were introduced every year from 1924 to 1927, but it was a slow business; and when a Labor Government took office under a Prime Minister who, before the election, had said that he hoped to have the pleasure of appointing the first woman Peer, a fresh hope arose, and a Women's Committee was formed, and it was decided to try the effect of a resolution which would be introduced by Lord Astor, and which would draw an expression of opinion from the lords themselves.

Islands Off Ireland Lose Population; Fishing Grounds Ruined by Trawlers

Residents of Inistrahull Leave With Regret as Source of Livelihood Vanishes—Lived Free and Happy Lives Far From Reach of Rate Collector

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELFAST, Northern Ireland.—Soon the majority of the islands off the western and northwestern coasts of Ireland will be uninhabited. For generations life passed uneventfully for the hardy islanders in their sea-girt retreats. By intensive cultivation they forced the soil to yield grain and potatoes; the rough grazing was sufficient to support a few cows, goats, and sheep; and when the weather permitted, the men put off in their frail craft for the adjacent fishing grounds.

The islanders lived simply but happily. They enjoyed absolute freedom; they had their own laws and form of government; and they tolerated no interference from outside. True, certain county councils had nominal jurisdiction over them and periodically struck rates. But no rate collector ever made a collection. The islanders, however, have fallen on hard times. Their crops have failed and owing to the activities of steam trawlers the harvest of the sea is no longer within their reach.

The whole population, some 10 men, women and children—has just left Inistrahull, the most northerly island off the Donegal coast. A low-lying island about 114 acres in area, Inistrahull is known to every person who travels across the Atlantic via Belfast or Moville. Its great light-house is the last thing that the Irish emigrant sees as he leaves his native shores for the United States and the first landmark that the returning traveler can distinguish.

The islanders complain that the steam trawlers have destroyed their fishing grounds. Plaice, turbot, skate, halibut, haddock, crabs, crabs, and salmon, all used to be plentiful in their respective seasons; but this year the men have fished in vain. It is difficult to see what Government action can be taken in the matter, for Inistrahull lies six miles from the coast and this is outside the statutory limit.

Portugal's Statistics
Brought Up-to-Date
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LISBON.—A praiseworthy achievement of the Dictatorship is that of having brought the statistics of the country up to date. Through negligence during the Monarchist regime, and during nearly 20 years of the Republic the general statistics have always been at least 10 years in arrears. Now by strenuous work the service may be said to equal that of other European countries, such as England, Italy and Switzerland, considered as possessing the most perfectly organized statistical service.

A glimpse at the October bulletin shows some interesting facts. Emigration shows that 2271 individuals left Portugal; 1617 of these went to seek their fortune in Brazil, 127 to the United States and 102 to Argentina.

From January to March 1,009,309 passengers traveled by five of the Portuguese railway lines. During October 664 ships of various nationalities entered Portuguese ports; 248 Portuguese, 135 English and 54 German. Six hundred and sixty steamers called here, 14,020 passengers at Lisbon and 2744 left this same port.

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"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space." "The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

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Grandma's
MOLASSES
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191 Lake Street, Brighton, Mass.

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Resigns British Post
After Notable Career
LORD CARSON

All Ireland Wishes
Lord Carson Well
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BELFAST.—The resignation of Lord Carson from his office as Lord of Appeal in Ordinary has occasioned deep regret in Ireland.

It is admitted by his political friends and opponents alike that Lord Carson is one of the greatest Irishmen of his generation. He had no influence to aid him in his early career, but his brilliant intellectual gifts and untiring industry soon won for him a foremost place at the Irish Bar and in his fortieth year he was appointed to the high office of Solicitor-General.

A few years later he left Dublin for London where he took part in many famous cases and amassed a fortune as a leader of the Bar. He held the offices of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for England and in 1921 was appointed a lord of appeal in ordinary.

He sacrificed much in order to uphold a cause which he believed was based on justice—the demand of Northern Ireland to remain an integral part of the United Kingdom. Now, when his professional career has closed and the memories of "old unhappy far-off things and battles long ago" are fading, all Ireland wishes him well.

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This month everything has been subordinated to one idea—that of giving you the best service you ever received.
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And may we take this opportunity to wish our many friends who are readers of The Christian Science Monitor the happiest Yuletide.

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3. The Moscow stations are radio-casting lessons in foreign languages, courses of a constructive nature, and reports on political and economic subjects.
4. That one is compelled by an edict of some kind to wear clothes unsuitable to individual requirements, sometimes mildly disconcerting, at other times offensively so.
E. \$600,000,000.

'GEORGIAN' TAX IN PITTSBURGH BRINGS BOOM

Building Forges Ahead as
City Takes Steps Toward
Single Impost

By a Staff Correspondent
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh comes nearer to a practical application of the single tax idea outlined by Henry George than any city in the United States outside of the single tax enclaves, according to reports presented at numerous gatherings to honor the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of "Progress and Poverty."

From the disinclination on the part of the city at various times to go back to the old system of assessment, there appears to be a cheerful unanimity that the method is all right and has justified its adoption.

Some misconception about the operation of the Pittsburgh plan has led to exaggerated ideas that the city is doing something radical in tax methods. Actually it is the simple development of a scheme evolved after 11 years of change in the old taxation structure. It was originated by men who were bent on employing the best of the Georgian ideals and on applying them to present-day municipal economics.

The Pittsburgh plan has two basic features: first, the entire tax revenue for municipal purposes is derived from taxes on real estate, and second, the municipal tax on buildings is fixed at one-half the tax levied upon land. There are no municipal taxes on any other form of property or income. Stocks of goods, machinery, manufactured products or raw materials are free from all taxation. Unimproved land bears the heaviest burden and this burden increases as near-by land is improved.

Reached Goal in 1925
The plan has been in process of evolution since 1913, when the Pennsylvania Legislature enacted the law providing for the partial exemption from taxation of improvements upon real estate. The law attained its goal in 1925, when the ratio on buildings reached half that on land. This partial exemption has been effected, not by reducing the assessed valuation of buildings, but by fixing from year to year a lesser tax rate on buildings than on land.

In 1914 the land tax was 9.4 mills a dollar, the building tax was 8.46 mills. In 1918 it was 14.5 mills on land and 11.6 on buildings. In 1922 20 mills on land and 12 mills on buildings. The assessed value then showed a tax of 25 mills on land to 12.5 mills on buildings.

Percy R. Williams, member of the Pittsburgh Board of Assessors, asked what the graded tax means to the taxpayer in dollars and cents, replied:

"It means that buildings pay \$6.50 less per \$1000 of valuation than would be required under the flat rate system. Land therefore pays \$12.50 per \$1000 of valuation more than buildings, and these rates, at present \$25 on land and \$12.50 on buildings, raise a revenue of approximately \$21,000,000. To raise the same revenue with a flat tax rate would require a levy of approximately \$19 per \$1000 of valuation."

"This signifies that there has been a shifting for this year of approximately \$3,500,000 in taxes from buildings to land. The total assessed valuations are, land, \$574,559,080; buildings, \$562,017,070. Under the graded tax law, land values in Pittsburgh pay a total city tax of approximately \$14,400,000 while at the rate of \$19, which would prevail were the old tax system effective, the taxes on land would be only about \$10,900,000. Buildings, under the graded tax, pay this year in taxes, \$7,000,000, while at the \$19 rate, this figure would be raised to approximately \$10,500,000."

"The \$21,400,000 raised by the city from real estate is by no means the entire tax revenue that is obtained from Pittsburgh real estate. The board of public education, representing the school district of Pittsburgh, a political unit distinct from the city itself, raises from taxes on Pittsburgh real estate, the approximate sum of \$13,000,000 this year by a flat rate of \$11.50 per thousand, the school tax being assessed upon the city's assessed valuations. Of this total sum approximately \$6,600,000 is obtained from land and \$6,400,000 from buildings."

Conservative Reforms
"These facts tend to show the limitation of Pittsburgh's graded tax plan as it now stands with present legislation fully effective, and to indicate to just what extent the building exemption has been carried. The facts also show how far Pittsburgh is from the single tax either 'unlimited' or 'limited,' and this serves to give a better understanding of the Pittsburgh experiment, which is really a moderate tax reform applied in a very conservative manner. Nevertheless, it marks a very distinct departure from the general practice of American municipalities, and the material change it has made in the distribution of the tax burden makes it reasonable to look for certain moderate effects upon real estate conditions."

"It is my judgment that the plan has undoubtedly tended to stimulate

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the improvement of real estate. Friends and opponents of the plan alike agree that the higher land tax has been influential in inducing those who held large tracts of idle land to sell at more reasonable prices, because the holding of vacant land for long periods is becoming unprofitable. We know that Pittsburgh has had a real boom in building during the last several years and has made a record for new construction never before equaled in its history. Building permits show that building operations have much more than doubled both in value and number during the period of the graded tax. For the last five years ending Dec. 31, 1928, the total for building construction has averaged close to \$40,000,000 annually, while in the years prior to the adoption of the graded tax the total for building construction did not exceed \$14,000,000 in one year.

Home Owners Benefit

After explaining how the owners of improved property of all classes are benefiting in lower taxes by reason of the graded tax law, especially owners of large apartment houses, which are erected on land of moderate price such as is to be found in residential districts, Mr. Williams says it is the home owner who stands out as the chief direct beneficiary of the plan.

"Only in rare instances," he said, "do we find a home owner who has not been benefited to some degree by lower taxes through the operation of the graded tax. The most striking example is afforded by an analysis of the taxes paid by property owners in the thirteenth ward, a typical residential ward, which shows that out of a total of 4252 assessments, there are 3250 where the taxes paid under the graded taxes are less than would be paid under the old flat rate system, these savings ranging from 5 per cent to 20 per cent. Of the remaining 1002 assessments, where the taxes paid under the graded tax are higher, it is interesting to note that 980 of these represent vacant lots, leaving only 22 improved properties that are not paying lower taxes, and these 22 are properties that are not very adequately improved."

The graded tax plan has not been without opposition. According to Mr. Williams, it has been opposed by those largely interested in unimproved land as well as by some who are opposed to it in principle, and its repeal has been attempted on several occasions but never successfully against the defense of leading civic organizations as well as the daily press.

Workers Are Advised to Shun Speculation

WASHINGTON (AP)—A warning to labor against speculation was broadcast by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech over the National Broadcasting chain.

Touching upon economic changes which he said had brought living standards to a higher plane, Mr. Green said there had been an amazing increase in the number of persons who had bought and owned securities.

The figures, he said, "indicate that not only have the workers created great wealth through labor and service, but in addition they have supplied industry with a part of their earnings, and in that way the capital requirements of industry have been more adequately met."

Most of the owners of industry, he said, have come to understand "that the progress and prosperity of American business, to a very large extent, depends upon the payment of high wages to their employees and the enjoyment of increasing leisure by working people."

BILLBOARD FOES GAIN IN DELAWARE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—The abolition of billboards along public highways in Delaware will come before the next session of the Legislature, and it is believed a measure to that effect will be passed despite strong protest. It also is proposed to abolish the crude roadside frankfurter stands or make some provision for attractive booths with improved surroundings.

PIERRETTE

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with opalescent trim
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360 Boylston Street, Boston
Adjoining Schrafft's, near Arlington Street

CANADIAN UNITY WITH U. S. DESIRE OF GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister Says Domi-
nion Is Watching Ameri-
can Tariff Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Speaking here at the concluding meeting of a dominion-wide tour, and making probably his last public address for the year, the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, closed on a note of international unity.

He made special reference to the tariff relations between Canada and the United States and upheld his Government's attitude toward the higher tariff proposals, now being given consideration at Washington. "No two countries," he said, "can live side by side without giving a certain amount of thought each to the problems of the other. In the future of this country and the United States, the more we consider each others' problems the better it is going to be. It has been our policy to foster good will, not enmity, toward neighbor nations, and indeed toward all nations."

"We have not been provocative toward the United States in the matter of its proposed tariff increases. I don't think that is the way to deal with anything. We were accused of not being red blooded, but instead we have been cool headed, an attitude that could be regarded as strengthening our position every hour for what may be needed in the way of action later on."

"We have been watching the probable effect of tariff changes at Washington, trying to figure out the possible consequences and we have made certain representations to Washington. If they should change the tariff in a manner to work harm to our industries, then I say it will be recognized that we are in position to take what steps are necessary to protect our interests. But in the meantime every country has the right to say what taxation it shall impose upon its people, and the tariff is taxation, don't forget that."

With regard to Canada's own tariff, the Prime Minister stated plainly he was in favor of neither a very high tariff nor a very low tariff. Changes would be made to the tariff schedule only as recommended by experts now working as a tariff board.

Mr. King reviewed the policy of the Government on finance, transportation and immigration. He said more people were coming across the line from the United States than were leaving Canada to go to the United States.

"The highest duty of a Canadian citizen," he said in conclusion, "is to defend a condition of good will between class and class."

The Premier announced that the sales tax in Canada, which has already been reduced several times and now stands at 2 per cent would be reduced another 1 per cent at the next budget.

MERGER IS PLANNED FOR ABOUT DEC. 16

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Merger of the Widlar Food Products Company, of Cleveland, into Standard Brands, Inc., recently formed Fleischman-Royal Baking combination, is to become effective about Dec. 16, it was announced.

This basis of stock exchange will be 77 shares of Standard Brands for 100 shares of Widlar Food Products. Standard Brands will assume responsibility for approximately \$1,223,000 in bonds and preferred stocks of Widlar subsidiaries. Total assets of the Widlar company, in December, 1928, were \$3,558,594.

UNIVERSITY PRESS IN GEORGIA PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—The University of Georgia Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, is sponsoring a movement for the installation of a printing plant in the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism of the university, to serve as a university press for the publication

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In black or brown genu-
ine lizard... smartly
combined with kidkin
... \$20



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formal touch in footwear... as deftly
expressed in these smart creations for tea-
time and the semi-formal occasion...

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TEXAS C. U. WINS IN SOUTHWEST Takes Conference Title but Is Held to a Tie in the Climactic Game

**SOUTHWESTERN CONFERENCE
FOOTBALL STANDINGS**

Team	W	L	T	Points
Texas C. U.	4 1/2	1 1/2	2	100
Southern U.	4	2	2	80
Arkansas U.	3	2	2	78
Arkansas A.	2	2	2	78
Baylor	2 1/2	2 1/2	1	64
Texas A. and M.	2	5	0	64

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 4.—Texas Christian University of Fort Worth reigns over the Southwest Intercollegiate Conference, undefeated throughout the season and champion of the league for the first time since its entry seven years ago. But the Horned Frogs, in all their new-found might, were not destined to come through the season unscathed by the terrific heat that the 1929 race generated.

The Frogs met the same fate that has visited three other Southwest Conference members this year, and ultimately resulted in their destruction, for T. C. U. was tied, 7 to 7, by Southern Methodist University of Dallas in the climactic and decisive game of the year at Fort Worth Saturday.

Still, the tie was sufficient to give T. C. U. the championship. Though the deadlock marred the Horned Frogs' otherwise perfect record, it likewise added another half-game to the half already applied to the Mustangs' percentage by a previous tie with the University of Texas.

Both Teams Watched Closely
In keeping with the tenor of the occasion, the championship game of the year was likewise its most brilliant. The two mightiest factors on the gridiron Saturday were hobbled and restrained, but this served to open the way for others to determine the issue.

The brilliant Cyrus Leland '31, T. C. U.'s sprinter-halfback, was shackled by S. M. U.; meanwhile, T. C. U. also succeeded in quieting the vaunted Mustang aerial attack that has wreaked havoc with the pennant hopes of such teams as Baylor University, the University of Texas and Texas A. and M. College.

Instead of the free-scoring game that was forecast, T. C. U. and S. M. U. played almost cautiously, both seemingly content to keep to their defenses as closely as possible. The Mustangs were the first to score when their scoring forte—forward passing—found its element in a long pass from Joseph E. Gilbert '32, S. M. U. quarterback, to Weldon Mason '32, speedy little halfback. This pass netted 57 yards and a touchdown, and extra point was made.

This blow seemed to encourage the Horned Frogs, and Howard Grubbs '31, certain to be ranked as all-Southwest quarterback, and Harold Green '32, halfback, proceeded to steal the play from the carefully guarded Leland. Grubbs and Green paraded down the field to a touchdown that climaxed a long march of mixed passes, line thrusts and end sweeps that the Ponies were unable to halt.

Grubbs Ties Score
Grubbs carried the ball over the S. M. U. goal line from the one-yard mark and extra point was made, tying the score. This offensive marked the close of the scoring for the afternoon, though there were intermittent sounds of the S. M. U. aerial artillery and the steady rumbling of the Frogs' line-crushing attack.

Though the tie restrained T. C. U. from closing its season with an unblemished record, the Horned Frogs topped the field in all-around power this year, having defeated such teams as Texas Aggies, University of Texas, Baylor University, Rice Institute, all in the Conference, and Centenary and Simmons Colleges in non-Conference competition.

The season was the first at T. C. U. for Coach Francis A. Schmidt, last year coach at the University of Arkansas, and it witnessed the introduction of an attack built around the brilliant broken field running of Leland and the strategic maneuvering of Grubbs. S. M. U.'s bid for the championship grew from prospects that were not particularly bright, but the sophomore backfield of Coach Raymond Morrison, former Vanderbilt star, had the knack of making wreckless, long-range forward passes that literally annihilated yardage.

Baylor Wins From Rice
Baylor University of Waco completed a rather disappointing season Saturday by defeating Rice Institute at Houston, 19 to 0. The defeat marked Rice's fifth in as many Conference games; for Baylor, it was small consolation for a team that was potentially the strongest in the league at the outset.

Jake Wilson '31, Baylor's brilliant 144-pound quarterback, was the head-line attraction for Baylor's victory, for the driving little Waco High School product wrecked Rice's tackles and baffled its defense generally. For Rice, Ralph A. Jones '32, halfback, and William I. Morgan '31, guard, were outstanding. The Owls three times gained Baylor's 2-yard line, but were unable to push over a score.

On Thanksgiving Day, Texas A. and M. College atoned for all past disappointments of the season by defeating the University of Texas in an upset game, 13 to 0. Texas Aggie tradition gave the College Station team strength for only once in 26 years have the Longhorns won over the cadets at Kyle Field, the Aggie stronghold.

Thomas G. Mills '30, Texas Aggie captain and quarterback, was the star of the day, for the clever cadet leader passed and ran the Longhorns into defeat in the last game of the season for both teams before a crowd of 35,000, the largest attendance ever to see a Southwest Conference football game. The game also marked the dedication of the new \$350,000 stadium at College Station, and dedicatory addresses were made by Gov. Daniel Moody and other school and state officials.

The University of Arkansas ended its schedule by defeating Oklahoma A. and M. College at Stillwater, 32 to 6, Thanksgiving Day. The game was the Southwest's last intercollegiate effort of the regular season, and continued to preserve the marked superiority of this section over the middle-western group.

SKI CLUB READY FOR SEASON
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The Montreal Ski Club is now ready to stage one of the recent meeting drew up an extensive schedule. The winter's campaign will open on Dec. 21, if there is sufficient snow, and will close on March 8, on which date it is planned that the night for the officers will be held in the Laurentians. The club will conduct the Quebec title games on Feb. 15, to be played at the splendid skiing grounds at the hills at Cole de Neiges, Montreal. One week later, on Feb. 22, the Dominion championships are to be held in Ottawa.

GORDON AND PETERS TO PLAY
CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (P.)—J. J. Gordon '30, tackle, and Forrest I. Peters '29, quarterback on the 1929 Illinois varsity football team, have accepted invitations to play in the annual East-West charity game at Los Angeles, Jan. 1. They will play with the eastern squad.

Columbia U. C. Is on Way to Title Wins Four Straight Matches in Class A Squash Tennis Race

**METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS
CLASS A TEAM STANDINGS**

Team	W	L	W L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	4	0	22	6
Harvard Club	2	2	19	9
Princeton Club	2	2	17	11
Yale Club	2	2	14	14
Park Ave. S. C.	2	2	8	20
Fraternity S. T.	1	3	7	21
Yale Club	1	3	7	21

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Columbia University Club, winner of the metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship for the last two years, now has a clear lead for its third successive title of two rounds, as the result of its victory over Yale Club, 6 to 1, in the fourth round of the present contest, while its two closest opponents, New York Athletic Club, visiting Crescent Athletic Club, lost the odd match to the New Moon team, 4 to 3, while Harvard Club made a clean sweep victory over Park Avenue Squash Club, which lacked several of its leading stars, on the Harvard Club courts.

The fourth victor of the day was Princeton Club, which lost only one match to Fraternity Club on the Princeton Club courts.

The champions brought back into the lineup for the first time this season, W. Murray Lee, one of the players who took a large part in their victory two years ago. He proved that he could still be depended on by scoring a straight game victory over H. Victor Crawford, 15-11, 15-6. R. B. Haines, national champion, and recent winner of the fall scratch tourney, dropped a game to Henry S. Thorne, the amiable, dexterous Yale Club leader, before he won at 15-9, 8-15, 15-9. The only winner for Yale Club was Kenneth Ward, promoted from the Class B team for the occasion, who defeated Gardner Hiron, former Class B champion, 16-18, 15-9, 15-9. The summary:

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, 15-9, 8-15, 15-9.
J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15-3, 15-16.
W. N. Lee, Columbia University Club, defeated H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, 15-11, 15-6.
D. W. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated R. J. Lerner, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-10.

Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, defeated Gardner Hiron, Columbia University Club, 16-18, 15-9, 15-9.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15-4, 15-3.
R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15-12, 4-15, 15-11.
Harry F. Wolf, the young leader of the New York Athletic Club, obtained a partial revenge for his defeat at the hands of Edward R. Larigan in the semifinal round of the United States fall scratch tourney, by defeating him in straight games in the team match Wednesday, making a runaway of the first game after Larigan was leading at 5-0 to take the game 15-7 and run up a lead of 9-1 in the second. Then Larigan staged a brilliant attack, and climbed up to 8-9, but he was unable to continue the pace, and careful play by Wolf finally gave him the game and match, 15-7, 15-11.

But the two final matches of the day went to Crescent Athletic Club, with Robert J. Messer, their new recruit, playing his first Class A match to settle the victory by defeating W. E. Chambers, 15-8, 6-15, 15-8. The summary:

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent, 15-7, 15-11.
B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, defeated R. M. Kirkland, New York, 15-14, 15-14.
C. Tredwell, Crescent, defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York, 15-15, 12-15, 15-3.
P. W. Kleinert, Crescent, defeated M. H. Westerfield, New York, 10-15, 15-14, 15-12.

S. R. Greene, New York, defeated W. L. Jones, Crescent, 11-15, 15-9, 15-11.
J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 15-13, 15-10, 15-10.
R. J. Messer, Crescent, defeated W. E. Chambers, New York, 15-8, 6-15, 15-8.

The absence from the team of Frank A. Sieverman Jr. and J. D. Kennedy deprived the Park Avenue team of much of its strength, though even with them it is doubtful whether Harvard Club would not have won with the advantage of its home courts. As it was, only two matches went to three games, where both players were ranked in Class B, and all seven matches went to Harvard Club. The summary:

G. M. Rustmore, Harvard Club, defeated C. P. Fuller, Park Avenue, 15-3, 15-14.
Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, 15-8, 15-14.
Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, 15-12, 8-15.
C. B. Woods, Harvard Club, defeated S. A. Jones, Park Avenue, 15-16, 15-8.
E. H. Hemlway, Harvard Club, defeated Henry Reeve, Park Avenue, 17-18, 15-3, 15-13.

E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard Club, defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, 15-8, 15-1.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15-12, 15-5.

Harold R. Mixsell, United States veteran champion, made his first appearance of the season at the head of the Princeton Club team Wednesday, and scored a victory over Milton Baron, Princeton Club leader, after a hectic three game match, scored at 15-15, 15-9, 15-8. All the other regulars of the Princeton Club team also won their matches, the Princeton Club victory coming to S. R. Jandorf, who had J. N. Hopkinson, substitute for Edwin Fulk, as his opponent. Most of the matches were close; however, with the battle between Arnold Wood Jr. for Princeton Club, and his fellow Princetonian, Howell Van Gerbig, now a member of the Fraternity Club team, especially close before Wood could win, 15-9, 17-18, 15-4. The summary:

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated Milton Baron, Fraternity, 15-15, 15-9, 15-8.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated H. P. Cole, Fraternity, 15-8, 15-10.

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, 15-8, 15-12.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity, 15-9, 17-18, 15-4.

S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, defeated J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, 15-17, 15-1.

H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, defeated H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, 15-16, 15-12.

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated C. W. Dingee, Fraternity, 15-13, 17-15.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS HUCKINS
HANOVER, N. H.—Joseph G. Huckins '31, of Melrose, Mass., was elected captain of the Dartmouth College cross-country team at a meeting of the letter men here Wednesday. Huckins earned his varsity letter in 1928.

MISS E. W. ALLEN HEADS W. G. A. M.

**Women Golfers Elect Other
Officers in Annual Business Meeting**

Miss Eleanor W. Allen was elected president of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts today at the annual meeting held at the Algonquin Club. Mrs. J. Mott Hallowell was chosen vice-president; Mrs. R. K. Byers, treasurer; Mrs. H. R. Watson, secretary; Mrs. J. B. Pierce, assistant secretary; Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., chairman of the handicap committee; Miss Martha Brewer, chairman of Inter-club and Interstate team committee; Mrs. Edward H. Baker, representative of the W. G. A. of Massachusetts on the women's committee of the United States Golf Association.

and Miss Margaret Curtis, chairman of the finance committee. These officers will serve for the years 1930 and 1931.

Miss Allen has long been a pillar in the executive control of the game in greater Boston, and her election to the office, long held by Miss Fanny C. Osgood, is being hailed with enthusiasm throughout the State. Miss Allen has done good work as head of the handicapping board in the past.

Mrs. Watson, the new secretary, supplanted Miss Frances Stebbins of Braintree. Mrs. Byers was treasurer last year, while Mrs. Hallowell also served as vice-president.

The nominating committee this year was composed of Mrs. F. A. Stanwood, chairman; Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Mrs. S. W. Gifford Jr., Mrs. G. A. Lyon and Mrs. E. T. Sayward.

AWARDED MAJOR "T"
Capt. Leon S. Thorsen '29 and Donald B. Gilman '32 have been awarded the Major "T" for their running as members of the varsity cross-country team at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

HARVARD CREW HAS FOUR-RACE SCHEDULE

**First Two Events to Be Held
on Charles River**

The Harvard varsity crew will have four races next spring, according to the schedule approved by the committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard.

The varsity season will open April 26 when Harvard meets Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Charles River. The second race will be a quad-rangular regatta among Harvard, Annapolis, Pennsylvania, and Technology also on the Charles River. The third race will be against Cornell and Syracuse at Ithaca. The Yale regatta will take place at New London June 29.

The junior varsity crew will compete in the American Rowing Association Regatta at Philadelphia May 31. The Harvard combination crew, made up of varsity and freshman substitutes will meet the Yale combination crew at New London June 19.

BOSTON LOCKETT CUP TEAM IS ANNOUNCED

R. C. Cooke, chairman of the ranking committee, announced the makeup of the Boston team which will meet Philadelphia and New York over the week-end in the Lockett Cup squash racquet matches at the Harvard Club. The team is as follows: Capt. Miles P. Baker, Union Boat Club; Thomas E. Jansen Jr., Harvard Club; W. H. Rice, Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club; Paul B. Watson, Harvard Club; Francis S. Hill, Harvard Club; Ralph E. Stuart, Newton Centre S. T. C.; and W. F. Howe Jr., Union Boat Club. H. B. Jackson of the Harvard Club and Mauran Beals, Tennis and Racquet Club, have been named as alternates.

S. G. DIEHL ACCEPTS
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—S. Gordon Diehl '31, University of Idaho line captain and tackle, has accepted an invitation to play for the West in the annual East-West football game at San Francisco on Dec. 28.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT
Lehigh 7, Lafayette 1.

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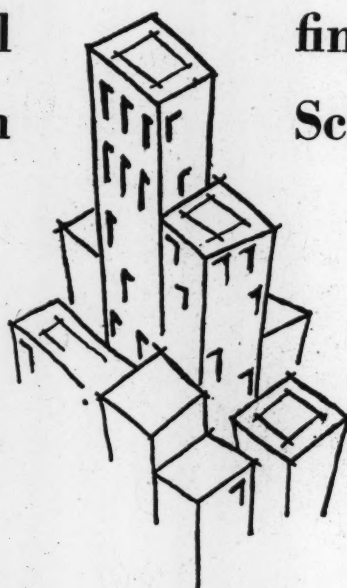
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BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Evacuation: Two Kinds

THE evacuation of the second zone of Rhineland which is now made actual presents a contrast and a promise. For evacuation of the first zone was effected a year later than the date set by the Versailles Treaty, and evacuation of the third zone will, according to the Hague Agreement, be carried out nearly five years before it is due under the peace terms. These simple facts reveal an enormous change in the mentality of post-war Europe. Behind the troop movements there has been an evacuation of opinion, a relinquishment of hatred and suspicion.

The reasons for delay in withdrawing allied troops from the first zone were technical, military and political, but nevertheless they can be summed up in the word "mistrust." Germany mistrusted the Allies and had not abandoned hope of evading the disarmament provisions of the treaty. The Allies mistrusted Germany and felt they could not give a clean bill to that Nation. Therefore, standing on their strict rights, they stayed in the first zone.

Now comes the time for liberation of the second zone and nobody has ventured to suggest that the situation is sufficiently unsatisfactory to postpone the allied departure. The French flag is hauled down from the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, and airplanes flying overhead proclaim on long streamers that the district is free. This marks an important stage in Franco-German relations, but a still more important stage will be marked when in June of next year the last allied soldier will march out of German territory.

This complete withdrawal, now being actively prepared, is the result of sincere efforts at reconciliation on both sides. Germany as a full member of the League of Nations has, like France, given pledges of peaceful intentions both in the Locarno and the Kellogg pacts, and reparations have been scaled down to reasonable proportions by the Young plan. It is true the Young plan has still to be finally adopted at the Second Hague Conference, which will be held in January, but the issue of that conference is not in doubt.

When the Briand Government was overthrown in October, and André Tardieu became Premier, it was believed in some quarters that there would be a new orientation of French policy. The apprehensions were fed by the somewhat ambiguous declarations of M. Tardieu in respect to final evacuation. He seemed to consider that eight months had been allowed, and if Germany chose to procrastinate in its fulfillment of conditions, then the withdrawal of troops would be correspondingly later. Such interpretation is now understood to be mistaken. M. Tardieu's statements were made with a view to placating a few doubtful Nationalists and had a purely parliamentary purpose.

After all, why should there be any difference between the policy of the Briand-Tardieu Government and the Tardieu-Briand Government? The Second Hague Conference will—unless confronted by entirely unexpected circumstance—confirm the agreement of the First Hague Conference and, despite trivial obstacles raised on either side, France and Germany should soon stand at last on a footing of free friendship. Thus the evacuation of the second zone, though expected, is news of high significance.

The Tariff More Than a Grab-Bag

AGAIN the tariff! After a brief respite, the long struggle to reconstruct the American customs barrier begins once more. Through spring, summer and fall the job has engaged the attention of Congress—and the country. For months past the special session has labored with the tariff; for months to come the regular session just convened must wrestle with it. Meanwhile, other important legislation must wait; business watches with uncertainty. This performance—comedy or tragedy, according to the viewpoint—re-enacted every few years impels the question, Is there not a better way to make tariffs?

Of course, the Tariff Commission and the flexible tariff law were attempts to answer that question by shifting part of the work to other agencies. Both, however, have failed to win public confidence. The methods of Congress itself seem to offer the best field for improvement. Something might be done about drafting bills in committee. The measure now before the Senate is largely the work of six men—the majority of the majority of the Finance Committee. Hearings were secret, and even minority members of the committee were excluded. This stifling of opposition opinion may smooth the early progress of the bill, but it makes the later path more rocky, and in secrecy suspicions sprout.

Again, simplification might help. The present bill contains more than 20,000 items. Each is an invitation to political "log-rolling." Indeed, the tariff may be considered figuratively as a barrier of "logs" rolled into place by harassed legislators, each of whom has pushed a bit—although often unwillingly—on his neighbor's logs in order to obtain their help with his own. Reducing the number of logs might cut down the facilities for log-rolling.

But a more promising remedy, and one which is embodied in the Senate bill, is abandonment of wholesale revision for a system by which

Congress, upon investigation and recommendation of the Tariff Commission, would take up a limited number of rates requiring revision. The argument is that such procedure would enable each item to be considered on its merits and not as a "log" which A could roll through Congress with the help of B and C and D—who all need A's shoulder behind their own logs. It is declared that this method would end the spectacle of legislators abandoning all thought of consistency or adherence to fundamentals and voting for a general tariff bill in which possibly 90 per cent of the provisions violate their own convictions, but the other 10 per cent protect their constituents' business. After all, is it necessary, every time the tariff wall needs a few repairs, to tear down and rebuild the whole structure?

But beyond methods are purposes; is not the great need a less narrow and selfish attitude toward the tariff? Many statesmanlike thinkers are beginning to doubt the wisdom of taxing four-fifths of the Nation to enrich one-fifth. The question is asked whether any industry or section gains by paying more for what it buys in order to get more for what it sells. Is it not time to stop regarding the tariff as a grab-bag? Can it not be considered from the viewpoint of the entire Nation's welfare? Cannot a measure be framed in the interests of consumers as well as producers?

The Kellogg Pact in Action

THE bold leadership which the United States has assumed in mobilizing world opinion against a Russo-Chinese war is significant far beyond its immediate objective. As the principal negotiator of the Pact of Paris, the United States has now become its principal defender, and in this rôle has taken the alert initiative in calling upon the fifty-three other signatories of the Pact of Paris to unite in preserving the integrity of the treaty. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has acted with courage and vision. His decision is expressive of the broad international viewpoint which motivates the Hoover Administration. Whatever the attractions of the isolationist tradition, the United States will never regret its leadership in the cause of peace.

The effects of Mr. Stimson's forthright course in reminding Russia and China of their obligations under the Pact of Paris and in summoning world opinion to back up the pact are already observable. It cannot be said, of course, that Russia and China would not have avoided war even though the United States had not acted with such vigor, but Mr. Stimson's communications have nevertheless provided a timely if not indispensable impetus to the peaceful negotiations which the Russo-Chinese statesmen are opening.

But the United States has done more than aid in averting a specific war. It has given to the Pact of Paris an authority and vitality which will make all war more difficult. The pact, which its critics were once cynically fond of describing as so much "pious piffle," is shown to be a mandate clothed with the force of an aroused public opinion—a mandate which no nation can safely violate.

With but few exceptions—exceptions which in view of extenuating political considerations are quite understandable—the nations of the world have been quickly responsive to the Stimson memorandum. It has been a response amply justifying the move. Russia's reply, while ostensibly brusque, leaves the Soviets reiterating their intention to abide by the terms of the pact, which, aside from the question of diplomatic manners, is all Mr. Stimson wanted. The American memorandum may have been a few days tardy; the Soviets may be justified in claiming that they never had any intention of resorting to war with China, but the rest of the world is most certainly entitled to the security of knowing that its pact is to be respected and to exert its influence to encourage such respect. A little competition in the interests of peace will not do any harm.

In many ways the Manchurian crisis has provided a most instructive opportunity to test the Pact of Paris. The acts of both China and Russia are not above criticism, if they are not indeed clearly in violation of the treaty. The seizure by the Nanking Government of the Chinese Eastern Railway was ill-advised and precipitate. Russia subsequently retaliated with a display of force which came very near to being open warfare. The issues in the dispute are complex and subject to diverse interpretation. The responsibilities of both nations are difficult to determine. There is not the faintest possibility of defining an aggressor. At best it would be a case of wrong against wrong.

Obviously the Pact of Paris is meeting a most trying test in its infancy, and there is every reason to believe that it will emerge from the fire of this experience possessing added strength and added stature.

Pickwick Still With Us

SOMETHING Pickwickian enters into the recent discovery of a stone inscribed with Runic letters in a garden in Charleston, a quaint hamlet about a mile distant from the historic village of Glamis in Scotland. The stone, as carefully preserved as that found by the immortal Pickwick at the doorstep of the laborer's home, was regarded as an important find by men who claim to possess knowledge of things antiquarian. The period of the inscription was definitely set at the seventh century, and the inscription itself was believed to throw light on the Anglican princes of an early day.

Now it is discovered that the inscription is of recent origin and is probably the work of an antiquarian who wanted to play a practical joke upon his friends. Fortunately the discovery had not reached the stage when learned societies felt impelled to honor the discoverer, or to find a niche for the stone in museums where the preservation of such relics of the past is a prime aim. But it did reach the stage where it engaged the attention of a variety of ingenious and erudite gentlemen and excited the speculations of others, and where it drew the ubiquitous photographer to the scene and entered the serious columns of the public press.

Charleston abounds in historic and literary interest, being within a comparatively short distance of the scene of Shakespeare's "Macbeth,"

of Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth" and Barrie's "Thru the Reeds." But it also abounds in legend. Did not the original foundation of Glamis Castle refuse to rise, no matter how strenuously the masons worked upon it? Legend has been known to pass for history, and an inscription upon a stone to send an illustrious antiquarian society into raptures.

Pickwick is still with us.

Argentina's Minimum Wage Laws

REGRETTABLE is the news from Argentina that the Supreme Court of that country has declared unconstitutional the minimum wage law of the State of Mendoza and, inferentially, the minimum wage laws of the States of San Juan and Tucuman.

These were, viewed from the standpoint of prevailing wages in the United States, temperate laws indeed. Mendoza's law specified 4.80 pesos, or approximately \$2.10 at the current rate of exchange, as the minimum wage for an eight-hour day. San Juan's law permitted minimum wages as low as two pesos for a legal working day for certain workers, while that of Tucuman established a minimum of 4.20 pesos a day. In all three states, it is to be observed, the legislation applied to adult male workers and not, as in the United States, to women and children.

In declaring the Mendoza law unconstitutional, the Supreme Court of Argentina pointed out that under Section 11, Article 67, of the Federal Constitution, regulation by contract for service is a matter reserved exclusively for the National Congress and therefore outside of state jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that Argentina's Federal Congress will take immediate measures to enact national minimum wage legislation. Mild as were the state laws, widely ignored as they doubtless were, they represented, nevertheless, a significant attempt to raise the standards of living of the Argentine masses.

For Smaller Newspapers

AMERICAN newspaper publishers naturally see in the proposed increase, by \$5 a ton, in the price of print paper, under pressure of the Canadian Government, chiefly the \$19,000,000 annually which it is estimated this change will cost them. This is a new charge which must fall upon the newspapers. It cannot readily be shifted. Readers are not desirous of paying more for the individual papers, even though it be a fact that the average cost of a paper to the purchaser is something less than one-third of what it costs to manufacture it. It cannot be shifted to the advertiser, because advertising rates are fixed for some time to come, and are pretty firmly stabilized. The new exaction imposed by the Canadian Government, through the paper companies, must remain a charge against the net profits of the papers unless some means for meeting it through operative economies can be devised.

It may well be considered whether the simplest method of meeting this situation would not be the enforcement of economy in the use of print paper, and a material reduction in the size of the great Sunday newspapers. Already these have attained a bulk which is inconvenient for the reader and a tremendous burden on the publisher. Few indeed are the newspaper editors who do not look upon the Sunday paper as an evil which has grown beyond their power to control. A reduction in its size would not only save a considerable amount of the publisher's paper bills, but would contribute to the end which the Canadian Government ostensibly seeks to attain by raising the price of paper. Enormous as are the forest areas in Canada which produce wood pulp, their destruction is only a matter of time if the demands of the newspapers of the United States go on at their present rate.

No wholly satisfactory system of reforestation has yet been devised. The land stripped of its timber reverts to barren deserts, and the public which is now deriving a considerable revenue from the royalties paid by the paper companies will find within a conceivable number of years that it has been living on its capital and that its income has disappeared. A concerted reduction in the size of American newspapers, and particularly their Sunday issues, would save the publishing business a serious financial burden. It would check the inroads upon the Canadian forests. It would at least partially put an end to the littering of the streets of American cities with the pages of discarded newspapers. It ought to have its effect upon the development of American thought by freeing it from an enormous mass of worthless and sometimes actually harmful matter poured forth by the newspaper presses of the land every Sunday.

True, it is only by concerted action that newspapers could accomplish this end. Yet it does not seem unreasonable that the followers of this profession, who have been contemplating the useful economic ends served in scores of other industries by combinations for controlling the output and limiting expenditures, might take a leaf from the book of big business.

Editorial Notes

It is indefensible for an individual to sit back and say that his, or her, single vote would have no effect in furthering a good legislative measure. It has been said that when the individual speaks, the legislator responds, and it still remains true that the largest number of votes cast wins on every issue.

The schoolhouses of Bucharest are covered with posters warning of the evils of intoxicating liquors, and lectures on prohibition illustrated with lantern slides are given in the schoolrooms. Those responsible evidently thoroughly believe that it pays to advertise.

Sir Herbert Samuel, chief organizer of the Liberal Party, sees little likelihood of the Labor Government being embarrassed by its own Left wing. It takes two wings to keep a bird and an airplane on an even keel; why not a government also?

The peoples of the world are every day being drawn closer together. London recently spoke to Pretoria, South Africa, over its 7000 miles of cable and land wires.

Polly Takes a Train

POLLY had taken trains before, many of them; but she had never assumed the responsibility of getting other people on trains—the right trains—in a foreign land. Still, the foreign land was France; and Polly could justifiably claim a speaking acquaintance with the French language; and her two companions were members of her own family. Boarding the right train under these circumstances should have presented no difficulties. And in the main it did not.

From the November chill of Paris to the sunshine of Provence—Avignon with its bridge, Arles with its amphitheater, and now Marseilles with its smooth harbor shimmering in a springlike haze beneath the warm southern sun—so far had they come, and without mishap.

The train from Arles deposited them in the Marseilles station at 10 in the morning, and they sat down comfortably to plan the last lap of their journey. Cagnes was their destination, a hill town overlooking the blue Mediterranean and lying a little to the west of Nice. The vote of the party was to find a train which would give them time for a leisurely tour of Marseilles, a leisurely lunch, and a swift and pleasant journey along the Côte d'Azur while daylight lasted.

Polly scanned the time-table in an eager quest for just the right train. There was a "Rapide" in half an hour, but that would leave no time for the leisurely tour of Marseilles. There were a few "omnibuses," but it took them seven hours to cover what the "Rapide" did in four. Moreover, a local is still a local, whether galvanized into an omnibus or not, and as such to be avoided at all costs.

Polly's inquiring finger kept on its way across the row of closely printed columns, and finally came to a triumphant stop.

"Ah!" said Polly. "Here we are. A Rapide at 1 o'clock—reaches Nice at 5—only a few steps all the way—we take the train from Nice back to Cagnes—and reach Cagnes in time for dinner! What could be better?"

The travelers agreed that nothing could be better; and leaving their baggage to the benevolent jurisdiction of the baggage-master, they set out for their leisurely walk and more leisurely lunch in the welcome sunshine of Marseilles.

Alas, however, when, on their return to the station, 1 o'clock came and no Rapide appeared, the situation did not look so bright. Polly went to an official, and armed with a time-table, asked when one takes the Rapide for Nice.

The official turned, and for a moment regarded his inquisitor as if she had asked where one kept the elephants. Then he informed her, pompously, that one did not take the Rapide for Nice, because there was no Rapide for Nice to take.

Feeling a justifiable pity for this display of ignorance in one who should have known all things about all trains, past, present, and to come; Polly pointed to the time-table.

"But see, Monsieur. Départ à une heure."

"But yes, Mademoiselle—at 1 o'clock. But it is not now 1 o'clock. It is 13 o'clock. Mademoiselle comprends—?"

And Polly comprehended. In a flash of enlightenment she saw what she should have seen that morning. She knew that French clocks, though claiming a modest twelve hours like other clocks, are yet capable of achieving twenty-four. She knew that French time-tables never repeat themselves, and that afternoon hours, accordingly, march on in a stately procession of 13, 14, 15 o'clock, until they reach midnight. She knew all this, but she had allowed herself to forget. What was done could not be undone, but at least it could be corrected; and she set to work on the time-table again to see what fruit it would yield.

And it yielded very little. Indeed, a single omnibus was the extent of its offering for the next twelve hours. This conveyance left Marseilles at 16 o'clock and arrived at Cagnes at 23 o'clock that night. As there was no alternative, the party at least was spared the necessity of making a choice.

Traveling out of season as they were, their arrival was a matter of some importance to Monsieur, the proprietor of the hotel at Cagnes, and to Madame, his wife. Accordingly Polly and the Experienced Traveler dispatched a telegram announcing their delay.

At length 16 o'clock came, and with it the omnibus, a dim, bedraggled train of many cars and few passengers. The genius of the omnibus was soon apparent. No Western Union message of whatever length or terseness ever crowded so many stops into its allotted space as did that train. As the hours passed, another fact made itself evident: the party were getting hungry. But as the omnibus had no diner, they were likely to go on being hungry. Moved by a faint hope, Polly picked up the resourceful time-table and studied it.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Motive Behind Comparisons

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is a privilege to express heartfelt thanks to the Monitor and to Sisley Huddleston for the intelligent and helpful article of November 30, "French and Germans—A Comparison." There is so much of the "odorous" in the comparisons made by human thinking that it is refreshing to read a comparison which, while discerning and frank, is yet generous in viewpoint, tolerant and tender in its every interpretation.

Too long mankind has had a way of comparing one nation with another for the precise purpose of emphasizing the virtues of one against the faults of the other. The comparison made by Mr. Huddleston, however, is in line with the modern way of thinking—a way that makes practical such forward steps as the Pact of Paris and the calling of a second naval conference.

I am convinced that when both individuals and nations see to it that the sole motive back of all comparisons between persons or peoples is a desire for understanding, they will be laying sound foundations daily on which to build a lasting peace and a genuine world brotherhood.

Cambridge, Mass. M. J. T.

"Leniency"—a Word of the Month

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an editorial, Nov. 14, 1929, you ask for suggestions of words to be used by the proposed "Word-of-the-Month Club."

You say the idea of such a club "has its good points." Hence the thought of world betterment might be considered in the discussion.

From this viewpoint, the word "leniency" seems worthy. It is from the Latin "lenire," means to soften, to have mercy, as a lenient disposition, a lenient judge. This leads to friendly consideration of the reason for the acts and views of others. One seeming unreasonable may have problems that make him so. Compassion is needed. In your feature item, "A Quotation for Today," several weeks ago there was one expressing very well a similar thought, by George Eliot, "What do we live for if not to make the world less difficult for others?"

Chicago, Ill. STANLEY L. COLE.

Surveying Tomorrow's English

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On October 13 the Monitor published an editorial commenting upon an article of mine printed in the North American Review. In the article I had tried to make it plain that the English language has achieved (not inherited) terseness and athletic vigor through the very qualities which are generally condemned nowadays, that is, through mumbling, drawing and slurring sounds and even whole syllables.

I tried to poke a little fun at the guardians of "the Purity of the English Language," who seek to hold our speech in a set mold, and I suggested a Survey of To-

The time-table obligingly divulged the fact that there was a forty-minute wait at St. Raphaël; and there, said Polly, they would all get out and eat. But this sanguine pronouncement was unexpectedly opposed by the Punctual One, who was determined that none of them should leave the train, as the train would most certainly leave them if they did. She refused to believe what the time-table said. She pointed out their previous misapprehension of the time-table's message.

They admitted meekly that they had erred in the matter of the Rapide; but this was different. Forty minutes is forty minutes, in whatever language; and they had forty minutes at St. Raphaël. At St. Raphaël, therefore, they would get out and eat.

And they did, all but the Punctual One. She and the baggage remained in possession of the compartment, while Polly and the Experienced Traveler clambered onto the platform in quest of food. They found it at a little counter in the dim station. Supplied with the coveted sustenance, Polly sat down at a near-by table, while the Experienced Traveler vanished with hot chocolate and rolls for the Punctual One.

In a moment he reappeared. The chocolate and rolls were still in his hand, and horror was writ large on his face. "The train," he said, "is gone."

And gone it was. Gone with the Punctual One who knew no French, who had begged them not to leave her, who had said that the time-table was not to be trusted, and that they were not to be trusted to understand it. They knew she was wrong—but apparently she was right. At any rate, right or wrong, she and the omnibus were gone.

Mournfully Polly and the Experienced Traveler gulped their chocolate and considered a situation that had no redeeming feature so far as they could see. As they stared at the deserted tracks, where even then the patient omnibus should have stood, a brilliant Rapide tore by, a comet, a flash of jewels in the night.

The passage of the Rapide exposed to view a train on the track beyond, a train which certainly had not been there before, a long, dim train whose very windows and wheels bespoke patience. Polly and the Experienced Traveler stared at it dully, then looked at each other with a quickening hope. The next moment they were running across the intervening tracks to the waiting train.

Yes, it was their omnibus, their very own omnibus; and the Punctual One was safe, if somewhat distraught, aboard. In a moment of unforeseen initiative the omnibus had left the station, and after a short run down the line, had backed onto the further track to let the express go through.

On and on went the omnibus, through stop after stop. As it drew near 11 o'clock, the travelers began to take an interest in the names of the villages lettered on the lamp-posts of the stations; and thus they knew when they came to Cagnes.

Somehow they managed to get themselves and their luggage off the train without the aid of either a porter or a derrick. The station was locked, and except for the solitary lamp-post, pitch black. Not a living thing was in sight. A road ran by the station, and Polly stared down it in either direction, looking for someone of whom she might ask the way. Even as she looked, two figures appeared—a man and a woman, with a wheelbarrow. They approached the marooned travelers, and stopped.

Polly was on the point of speaking, when the man doffed his cap and asked the travelers if they were not the ones who had sent the telegram to the Hôtel de Cagnes. With a gasp of relief at being recognized by any one, Polly admitted that they were.

"I am the proprietor of the hotel," said the man, "and this is my wife. We regret that you will have to walk, but it is too late for a conveyance."

And he began to pile their luggage onto the waiting barrow. There was no suggestion in his words or attitude that to rescue stray patrons at midnight was not an everyday occurrence, no indication that either he or his wife were in the slightest degree inconvenienced by his guests' tardy arrival.

To Polly and her companions, no luxurious motor with liveried chauffeur had ever been as pleasant a sight as were Monsieur and Madame with their lowly wheelbarrow; and as they all trudged along the dark road, beneath the low-hanging stars, with the young and attractive Madame chatting amiably beside her, and Monsieur trundling the barrow ahead, Polly reflected on the answer which this act of cordiality gave to those who claimed that Americans traveling abroad must expect coolness and indifference at best. And for this reason, as well as for the course of instruction it gave her in the habits of French trains and time-tables, Polly has always recalled the patient omnibus with affectionate regard. B. B. B.

tomorrow's English, which should evaluate departures from the conventional in speech (such as the confusion between who and whom), to determine which were really to the ultimate benefit of the language.

"The Monitor saw an inconsistency in deploring the results of past scholasticism in resisting linguistic change, and reliance upon modern scholarship to facilitate change. But there is no inconsistency in this; there is a wide contrast between the pedanticism of past centuries and the freer, broader views of language taken by the best of modern scholars."

It was to this progressive modern scholarship that I proposed to intrust the guidance of the direction of linguistic change. If you will compare the progressive decisions of the advisory committee of the British Broadcasting Company with the past records of such a body as the French Academy, you cannot fail to see exactly why such a survey could be made today, but not yesterday."

Highland, N. Y. JANET RANKIN AIKEN.

Training Children in Use of Money

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A prominent American financier, active in war savings, once said: "America is a nation of economic illiterates." The sad spectacle today of thousands with their savings wiped out quickly seems to confirm the observation of this leader of war thrift.

The writer has for twelve years been chairman of the National Thrift Committee of the Y. M. C. A., which sponsors National Thrift Week, January 17-23, throughout the United States each year. The object of this movement is to help the individual and family to think straight and act wisely in money matters.

Readers of this paper may secure without cost from the National Thrift Committee, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, a copy of an article by the editor of the National Thrift Week Budget Book, E. A. Hungerford, in which he describes the method followed by himself and wife in training their children from age nine through college in the wise use of money. The new Income Management Budget Book, based on Mr. Hungerford's ideas, will be sent to those desiring such help, but they are asked to send ten cents to cover postage and cost of mailing. I desire to urge the parents of this generation to help their children while young to acquire wholesome habits of thrift.

New York, N. Y. ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

A Caption That Came to One Reader

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The caption which came to me as quite fitting for the view of The (original) Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on the front page of The Christian Science Monitor of November 22, is as follows: "Purity guards the church" (see Matt. 5: 8).

(MRS.) HATTIE BECHTEL HOOK.

New Haven, Conn.